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Labor-Consumers Meet; Corn Price Boost Loses; Martial Law Rules Greece

The World's Day—July 8, 1943

New England: Co-operation Urged by OPA

Leaders of labor, trade, consumer, women's, and nutrition groups today were urged to do all possible to encourage members to comply with Government price regulations at a Regional Group Services conference of the OPA at the Hotel Kenmore, Boston. [Page 2.]

A contingent of soldiers at Dow Field, Bangor, Maine, was made available by Army officials for work in harvesting the Maine pea crop, Oscar Young, State Clearance Supervisor for the United States Employment Service, has announced.

Massachusetts motorists will have to make their present automobile registration plates do for another year despite the WPB order releasing steel for manufacture of single plates for next year, William F. Campbell of the Registry of Motor Vehicles said today. The WPB order came too late to change Bay State plans.

Washington: Corn Price Boost Loses in House

The House Agriculture Committee voted, 9 to 6, against the Senate-approved measure lifting the corn ceiling price from $1.07 to $1.40 a bushel.

The National Executive Board of the C. I. O. has established a Political Action Committee and appointed Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, to head it.

Ray Atherton of Illinois has been confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Canada. He will serve concurrently as Minister to Denmark and Minister to the Government of Luxembourg now established in Canada.

One 1944 license plate a vehicle instead of the usual two is authorized by the War Production Board in an order permitting states to use metal on hand or sheet and strip steel not heavier than 22-gauge and listed as idle or excess inventory.

The War Food Administration has announced the discontinuance of its wheat and wheat-flour export subsidy programs, asserting remaining domestic wheat stocks were needed for food and livestock feed in this country.

The Office of Price Administration, responding to demands for a simplification of food-pricing methods, has issued over-all fixed markup regulations under which most groceries will be priced by sellers. The new regulations become effective Aug. 5.

In Europe: Nazis Declare Martial Law in Greece

Martial law has been declared by Nazi occupation authorities in Greece and two officials of the puppet Government have been forced to resign as a result of street demonstrations by Greek patriots following the American bombing of airfields in Greece.

Belgian patriots have executed 16 Germans in reprisal for the slaying of 8 Belgians by Nazi occupation officials, says the British Radio, quoting a Belgian underground newspaper.

Nazi Elite Guards occupied wharves at the German submarine base at Kiel for two days last week because of disturbances including distribution of antiwar and anti-Hitler leaflets, according to a report reaching Sweden.

British Ministry of Labor has discharged 3,000 Government employees as the first step in reducing the personnel of Government departments, which has risen from 300,000 in 1939 to 700,000 today.

Copenhagen police have issued a proclamation urging the public to refrain from any acts which might cause disturbances or rioting. The order followed demonstrations in which four persons were injured, according to a report which has reached Stockholm.

All German theaters have now been taken over by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels because of dissatisfaction with the programs as arranged under private operators. Berlin reports indicate that the programs were not attuned to the Nazi war effort.

National: Restaurants in East Face Price Freeze

Freezing of all restaurant food and drink prices is expected shortly throughout New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and the Disfrict of Columbia, a New York spokesman for the Regional Price Division of the OPA said.

Pleas of innocent were entered in New York City's General Sessions Court by 14 officials of the C. I. O. Independent Laundry Drivers of Greater New York, Local 324, who were indicted on charges of conspiracy, extortion, blackmail, and violation of the Donnelly Anti-monopoly Act.

Parts of a valid collective-bargaining contract may be suspended by the National War Labor Board "when the war effort requires it," Regional WLB Chairman Lewis M. Gill said in Cleveland, Ohio, in a written opinion supporting a majority decision of the NWLB in a dispute between the Trailer Company of America, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the A. F. of L. United Automobile Workers.

Americas: Chile's Entire Copper Output for U. S.

Chile's entire copper production, except a small quantity for national requirements, is to be shipped to the United States as a contribution to the war effort, it was announced by the Ministry of Commerce at Santiago.

Orient: Rift Reported in Chinese Communism

The Chinese Communist Party is reported to have been divided since dissolution of the Communist International, one group inclining to the authority of the Chinese Central Government and the other holding to the old Comintern school of thought.

South Africa: Re-election of Smuts Predicted

South African election results will not be known for about two weeks, but political observers predict the re-election of Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts and his Coalition Government by an easy majority.

The War:

Latest developments from world battle fronts: Page 1, Columns 7 and 8.

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Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 9:23 p. m. and ends Friday at 4:44 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 9:23 p. m and ends Saturday at 4:45 a. m.

'Jimmy' Wants Cards For Call on Hitler

BALTIMORE, Md., July 8 (AP)—Warning note to Adolf Hitler: Jimmy Doolittle wants some calling cards for use in Berlin, and he wants them right away.

The wife of the Major General who led the United States raid on Tokyo, on a visit to Baltimore, told newspapermen she had received a letter from her husband in which he asked for summer attire and some calling cards.

"He wrote that he felt he ought to have some personal calling cards for a visit to Hitler in Berlin once he's through with Mussolini," Mrs. James H. Doolittle said, "and he wants them in a hurry."

Untreeing of Treed Kitten Treed Eleanor

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., July 8 (AP)—Eleanor Borg of North Canton, who is visiting friends here, took pity on a kitten which was unable to descend the branches of a tall tree today.

So Eleanor climbed the tree. Meanwhile the kitten reached the ground without assistance but a squad of firemen with ladders had to bring Eleanor down.

Egg Price Cut Held Boost For 'Black Market'

Poultry expert declares that with rise of corn efficiency yardsticks are twisted again.

Wholesale egg price cuts, ordered effective Monday by the War Food Administration, were viewed today by Leavitt C. Parsons, publisher of the North Eastern Poultryman, as evidence that "efficiency yardsticks have been twisted again." And he predicted a serious "black market" in eggs.

Most farm production, he said, is measured in terms of what are called "feed ratios"—the number of pounds of pork, for example, that it takes to buy a bag of corn, or the number of dozen eggs it takes to buy a bag of feed.

"Long experience," Mr. Parsons continued, "has established standards which are recognized as 'efficiency yardsticks.' Whenever either the cost of feed changes, or the farmers' price of the 'end products'—pork, dairy products, or poultry products —. the ratio changes.

Takes Fewer Eggs

"For instance, if eggs go up 50 per cent in price, it takes fewer eggs to buy the same amount of feed at the same price. If eggs go down in price, it takes more eggs to buy the same amount of feed at the same price.

"By the same formula, if the price of feed goes down, it takes fewer eggs to buy feed for the flock, but if the price of feed goes up, the farmer has to use more of his production to pay for the feed. This means less margin for other expenses, as feed represents about 59 per cent of the total cash paid out by poultry producers," Mr. Parsons said.

"The present combination of the Office of Price Administration order reducing wholesale egg prices and increased cost of feed not only puts a squeeze on the poultry producer but pinches all other farm activities that must buy feed.

Two Things to Do

"There remain only two things for the poultry raiser to do," Mr. Parsons added. "He can be patriotic, absorb higher costs, and keep going, regarding his production as his war contribution, although he doesn't have to stay in the poultry business and undoubtedly could get more money, with less worry, in any of New England's munition plants.

"On the other hand, he could yield to human frailties and listen to offers of above-ceiling prices that he surely will get from hotels and restaurants which must have fresh eggs, and which already have begun to feel the pinch of lowered summer production.

"This means," Mr. Parsons concluded, "the dreaded 'black market' in eggs which, because of the multitudinous sources of supply, will be almost as difficult to control as the 'bathtub gin' of Prohibition days."

American Forces Surround Munda; Russians Take Heavy Toll of Nazis; Giraud Puts French Case Before U.S.

Allied-French relations under exploration in series of conferences on at Washington.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8 — Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud, the tall, wiry Frenchman who escaped from a German prison camp to command the French North African forces, is in Washington today for a series of conferences bound to strengthen Allied-French arms for the big push against Hitler.

General Giraud, who received full military honors and a 17-gun salute on his arrival by plane from Puerto Rico yesterday, spent two days in an area where he had opportunity to confer with Vice Admiral John H. Hoover, American naval commander in the Caribbean, who has been negotiating for the transfer of Martinique from the pro-Vichy regime of Admiral Georges Robert of French forces friendly to the Allies.

General Giraud did not stop at Martinique en route, but indications were that settlement of the tangled situation would coincide with his Washington visit. Reports from Algiers said the French Liberation Committee had appointed Marcel Hoppenot, now in Washington, as delegate with full powers to negotiate the return of all the French Antilles to the French Empire.

The French Naval Mission in Washington announced that Capt. Robert Lambert, Commander of the French battleship Richelieu, had been designated to arrange disposition of the three French warships and dozen merchant vessels at Martinique, a move regarded as clear indication that the ships would soon be released and put into service.

Policy on Martinique

Admiral Robert, beaten by food shortages occasioned by American blockade of the island and by open manifestations of de Gaullists sentiment among the islanders, is believed ready to step down, having last week invited the United States to name an envoy to discuss a "change" in French authority on the island. The French Committee has likewise appointed Brig. Gen. Henri Jacomy as new Commander of the French military forces in the Antilles and French Guiana.

General Giraud's mission has been announced as military in its objective—the rearmament of the growing French Army in North Africa, now 300,000 strong.

But this French leader arrives significantly at a moment when Washington is being asked by both de Gaullists and Giraudists here to recognize the French Committee of National Liberation as the wartime trustee of France; at a moment when hostility within and without the State Department is still directed against General de Gaulle; and at a time when Frenchmen in North Africa and elsewhere are becoming increasingly sensitive to any moves or policies savoring of "interference" in French affairs.

The method by which Mar-

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

United States Army Signal Corps; By a Staff Artist

Americans Closing In

Upper: How two new landings by American ground forces on New Georgia Island and the United States naval victory in the Kula Gulf have virtually encircled the Japanese air base at Munda. Black arrows show sites of the new landings and indicate how the Americans are hacking their way through the jungles toward Munda. Lower: American gun crew on the alert in the thick jungle of New Guinea.

Allies Retain Initiative After Rout of Japanese

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, July 8—The initiative which was seized on June 30 in the Southwest Pacific is being maintained and every enemy attempt to wrest it from the United Nations has been a dismal failure. This is perhaps the most important fact that emerges after eight days of fighting.

Looking over various sectors of the battle front it is clear that the first round has gone wholly in Allied favor and that the second round, which is just starting, looks to be promising.

The decisive point in the first stage was reached in the naval battle that raged in Kula Gulf on July 5 and 6.

As result of this it is probable —full details are not yet in—that the Japanese force was totally put out of action and the seas around New Georgia are for the time being definitely unmolested Allied stamping ground. The minimum Japanese loss in this naval action is three light cruisers, four destroyers, and two other ships unspecified; to these there might be additionally another cruiser, destroyer, and unspecified ship.

Threat From Sea Lifted

Defeat of this Japanese force means that the Allies are free to continue the land investment of Munda from the north at Rice Anchorage and from the south at Zanana uninterrupted from the sea.

A landing at Rice Anchorage, four miles northeast of Bairoko Harbor, was actually under way behind the screen of Allied warships when the Japanese flotilla appeared on the scene. But for the signal failure of enemy warships to intervene in this operation Allied troops would have been in a ticklish spot.

As it is, the Munda airfield is now sealed off from outside help, and thousands of Japanese there appear to be sooner or later

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Senate Sustains Roosevelt On Roll-Backs on Food

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—The Senate voted 34 to 33, to recede from its efforts to write an anti-roll-back subsidy into the Commodity Credit Corporation bill.

At the same time the House Agriculture Committee voted 9 to 6 to table the Senate's resolution of yesterday to raise the ceiling price of corn from $1.07 to $1.40 a bushel.

Barring some unforeseen development, the committee action will prevent the House from considering the corn measure.

The Senate vote on the anti-subsidy fight followed conference disagreement with the House.

Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, one of the conferees, reported the stalemate on the Senate floor and asked the Senate to recede from the position it took Tuesday.

Move Avoids Veto

Senator Maloney said the House conferees were unanimous in opposition to the Danaher-Tydings antisubsidy amendment because they felt it would lead only to a presidential veto which would kill the CCC.

Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, another of the conferees, indorsed Senator Maloney's motion and assured the Senate there was no chance of obtaining House agreement on the antisubsidy proposal.

Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina protested, however, that "if the President wants to kill the Commodity Credit Corporation so he can have subsidies, let him veto it and let the responsibility be where it belongs."

The Senate retreat gave President Roosevelt a complete victory, for the time being, in his controversy with the legislators over the Administration's program of using subsidies to push down food prices. Major items to which this has been extended include meat and butter, on which prices have been "rolled backed" 3 and 5 cents a pound respectively.

Alternative Legislation

The House Agriculture Committee which by the 9 to 6 vote killed the Senate-approved measure lifting the corn ceiling price, decided to meet again later today to discuss alternative legislation or other means of dealing with the emergency corn situation, without Congress going so far as to set a price for a single commodity.

The Senate bill was tabled after the House group heard testimony by Marvin Jones, the new War Food Administrator, in executive session.

Washington observers have done trying to forecast what Congress will do next, in its present mood. Most Washington news reporting today consists of a mere record of bills passed and actions taken. To interpret motives and relationships is very difficult. Thus on Tuesday, in a confused session, the Senate

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Russian Strategists Foresaw Germans' Tank Onslaught

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, July 8—In one sense the present offensive is the heaviest yet launched by the Germans on the eastern front. They put their hopes in the greatest concentration of heavy tanks ever known even in this war and a large proportion consist of 60-ton Tigers. Thousands of heavy tanks are being used in the attack on the Russians and thousands more are in immediate reserve to replenish them.

After the Germans launched their counteroffensive at Kotelmikov with more than 500 heavy tanks last winter, the Russians knew what they would have to expect this summer, after the Germans had time to re-form their armored forces and organize the production of heavy tanks.

Failure of the Kotelmikov counteroffensive convinced the Germans that they needed thousands of heavy tanks to have any chance of success in a summer revanche. Hence the long delay before they commenced their present campaign.

Prepared for Onslaught

During a 96-day lull the Germans prepared their thousands of heavy tanks and the Russians got ready to meet them.

The first few days of the fighting saw the Russians at least technically prepared for the onslaught, for nowhere did the German manage to make a real break-through and in 48 hours more than 1,500 of their tanks were reported smashed.

In tank offensives it is often the first few hours that decide the general trend of a campaign for weeks afterwards. If, for instance, the Germans had managed to advance 30 or 40 miles and sweep the Russians off their feet at the outset a series of important German victories could be expected to follow as a matter of course.

But if the Germans make only small advances after several days of hard fighting and heavy losses —which now appears to be the case—the result may be a repetition of the battle of Voronezh in which the Nazis were thrown back after repeated ineffectual assaults.

Obviously from Soviet reports the Germans have not been taking the initial obstacles in their stride and the going has been very hard. Russian tank forces have not been forced to enter the battle prematurely by surprise German break-throughs.

Fewer Vassal Troops

The events of the past few days have confirmed Russian expectations regarding the character of the German offensive and now it

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

MacArthur reports Japanese warships sunk in Kula Gulf battle—Germans rush reserves in attempt to crack Soviet lines with million men in battle—Allied Fleet reported on move.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Here are the outstanding gleanings from today's grist of war news:

American land and sea forces have surrounded the Japanese air base at Munda on New Georgia Island.

The score in the spectacular American naval victory in the Solomons has risen to at least nine and possibly 11 enemy warships sunk.

Fresh Nazi reserves are being pressed into the Axis offensive in Russia. The Russians have not yielded at any point.

Upwards of 1,000,000 German and Soviet troops are now reported locked in battle in the 165 miles between Orel and Belgorod. In three days the Germans are said to have lost 30,000 men, 1,539 tanks, and 649 planes.

The Berlin Radio says an Allied battle fleet has left Gibraltar "for an attack against Europe."

And Allied raiders have carried out new raids on towns and airdromes in Sicily.

In Russia:

In hurling fresh troops into the thus-far ineffectual offensive in Russia, the Germans appear to have this immediate strategic aim:

To push north from Belgorod and south from Orel to a junction somewhere behind the Soviet rail center of Kursk and thus nip off a 60-mile-deep salient in which the bulk of the Russian Southern Army is believed concentrated.

To date, the German attack has ground forward at both ends of the bulge with all the energy and all the speed of a locomotive trying to pick up traction on an ice-covered track.

The Russians say that in attack after attack the Germans have succeeded only in driving a few "insignificant wedges" into Soviet defenses near Belgorod.

But Moscow warns against undue optimism.

"It would be wrong for us to underestimate the strength of the German troops conducting the big offensive," the Russian communiqué says.

One of the most significant developments has been a shift in the German propaganda line. Berlin broadcasts now acknowledge that a German offensive is under way, although they still maintain the Russians attacked first. One Berlin spokesman, in fact, refers to the battles near Belgorod as "the greatest ever fought on the Eastern Front."

The Berlin admission of an offensive may mean the Nazis have made more progress than the Moscow reports have indicated and are becoming increasingly confident.

Or it may mean that the Nazis no longer dare to deceive the disillusioned German people on a major military development.

In the Pacific:

The encirclement of Munda has been effected as a result of two new landings on New Georgia. According to an announcement from General MacArthur's Headquarters, especially trained jungle fighters have swarmed ashore at Zanana, six miles east of Munda, and at Rice Anchorage, four miles above Bairoko, northeast of Munda, and are converging on the enemy base from two directions. At the same time, American land batteries on Rendova continue to shell Munda, and American warships now command all water approaches to the Japanese position.

Cut off from all sides, it is extremely doubtful whether the Munda garrison will be able to hold out for more than a few days. In encircling it, American sea and land forces have given a remarkable example of effective co-ordination and joint planning.

Incidentally, it now has been disclosed that United States Marines landed secretly on southern New Georgia on June 20 and stayed in hiding for a full week before trekking 30 miles through the jungle to attack Viru Harbor from the rear while warships were assaulting it from the sea.

The American naval victory, which was achieved with only the loss of the cruiser Helena, now appears to have been the outgrowth of a Japanese attempt to prevent the landing at Rice Anchorage. The Nipponese task force of cruisers and destroyers was intercepted immediately by a numerically inferior American force. Within five minutes of the first exchange of shot, four or five Japanese destroyers had been sunk, and within 15 minutes three and possibly four enemy cruisers were at the bottom of Kula Gulf or on fire.

At the other end of the 750-mile Allied offensive arc in the South Pacific, Australian troops have captured Observation Hill in their joint drive with American soldiers against the important Japanese New Guinea base of Salamaua. The hill is less than 12 miles from Salamaua.

U. S. Jungle Fighters On Munda Outskirts

Allied Headquarters in Australia said United States jungle fighters had battled to within six miles of the Japanese air base of

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Solomons Mystery Of Lost Map Case

By the Associated Press

Somewhere on New Georgia Island, July 8

Mystery in the Solomons!

Among the war correspondents who accompanied the United States Marines in their capture of Viru Harbor on southern New Georgia Island was Gordon Walker of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Walker lost his map case early in the Solomons campaign. But on arriving at Viru Harbor he found it on the body of a slain Japanese.

Question: How did the Japanese get there ahead of the Marines to be shot by them?

Printers End Strike On 2 Providence Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 8—The brief strike of compositors on the Providence Journal and the Evening Bulletin ended last night when a regional representative of the National War Labor Board promised a prompt hearing of the dispute and the men returned to their jobs pending a settlement.

The quick return permitted the Providence Journal to appear on the streets this morning, maintaining an unbroken record of 114 years of publication without interruption.

The strike did, however, interrupt publication of the Evening Bulletin and no editions of the afternoon paper appeared yesterday. The Bulletin had been published continuously since 1863. Both papers are published by the Providence Journal Company and they are the only daily newspapers in this City of 250,000.

The strike, called yesterday by the Providence Typographical Union No. 33, climaxed a dispute which began 10 months ago. Louis Becker, NWLB representative, arranged the return to work pending negotiations.

The dispute had a curious basis. Formerly compositors in Providence were on a piecework system of pay, but in the contract signed Nov. 1, 1941, the piecework system was abandoned and straight pay levels were put in effect.

Subsequently, the Journal Company began paying bonuses, over and above the basic contract level, to compositors who could exceed the normal output of work. Of the 130 compositors employed by the company, 46 were regularly receiving the additional pay.

The Union objected to this bonus system on the ground that it was, in effect, a return to the piecework procedure opposed by the International Union. Furthermore, the Union contended the bonuses were not provided for in the contract and that the Company's policy thus violated the contract terms.

The issue was taken before the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court who appointed the Rev. William C. Meehan, of the Providence College faculty, as arbitrator. The Rev. Mr. Meehan ruled against the Company. As a result of this decision, the Union maintained the entire contract was void and a new one should be drawn up. The Company maintained only part of the contract had been violated and that the rest of the contract remained in effect.

It is understood the dispute now will be examined by an NWLB panel in Boston. Its recommendations will be passed to a newspaper panel in Chicago and the final decision will be made by the NWLB in Washington.

Save Yourself Disappointment!

The demand for hotel accommodations is great in New York today, as it is in every war-important city. So The Commodore urges you to reserve your room in advance and avoid possible disappointment. If your plans change, won't you please cancel your reservation so that The Commodore can serve others in need of rooms?

Famous Commodore service continues to give you the rest and comfort you need. You'll greatly appreciate, too, its convenience to all the city. Let us know your plans! . . . 2000 large, outside rooms, all with private bath.

FOUR FAMOUS RESTAURANTS

THE COMMODORE

MARTIN SWEENY, President

"NEW YORK'S BEST LOCATED HOTEL"

BOSTON OFFICE:
Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., Room 1159
Phone Hubbard 3860

RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL AND AIRLINES TERMINALS

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued rather cool tonight and Friday morning; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight and Friday morning.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Continued rather cool tonight and Friday morning.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:18 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Friday, 4:26 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

Groups Hear Pleas to Aid OPA Programs

New England leaders of trade, labor, consumer, nutrition, and women's club groups today heard pleas from Washington and Regional officers of the Office of Price Administration to do all in their power to effect compliance with Government regulations among their members as a patriotic duty.

Panel discussions occupied this afternoon's session of the all-day Regional Group Services Conference at the Hotel Kenmore, at which the accomplishments and future trends of OPA were outlined by Gordon K. Creighton, assistant to Regional Administrator Kenneth B. Backman.

The labor group was headed by Edith Christenson, of the Group Services Division, OPA, Washington; Dr. Ben Alexander, of Boston, headed the nutrition groups; Dr. J. Paul Leonard, head of the Group Service Division, spoke to women's club leaders; representatives of trade groups were headed by George Merritt of the Regional OPA, and the consumer-group panel was headed by John Tarbell, Regional OPA.

The basic program of the OPA—namely, the equal distribution of scarce items and a ceiling price on consumer goods to prevent war profiteering and inflation—was outlined by Mr. Creighton. He said that it had been disclosed recently that the gasoline saved during the first pleasure-driving ban had made possible the advance of the British Eighth Army to the borders of Tunisia.

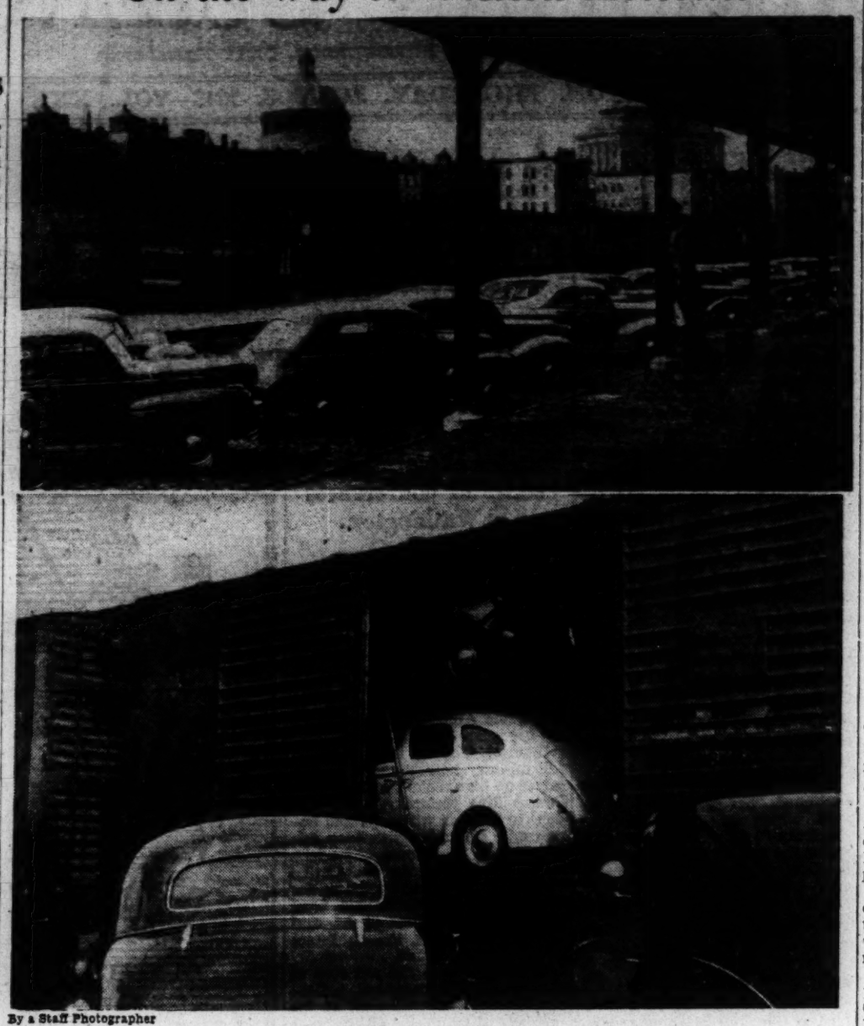
Prior to this afternoon's panel discussions, Dr. Leonard suggested numerous ways in which organized groups could aid the OPA in its efforts to keep prices down, distribute commodities equitably, and prevent inflation.

It was urged that members of the various groups be encouraged to offer their services to the chairmen of their local War Price and Rationing Boards as price-panel assistants, or as members of the Board's Community Service Committee.

Members of the groups also should be encouraged to check prices while shopping, Dr. Leonard said, and to report violations of OPA price ceilings to their local boards. They also should do all in their power to effect compliance with Government regulations as a patriotic duty, rather than to adopt an attitude that these are annoying restrictions to be evaded whenever the opportunity arises.

Group leaders also were urged to get their members to insist upon buying U. S. Department of Agriculture graded and inspected meats not only as a health measure, but as a safeguard against "black market" operations.

On the Way to Western Motorists



By a Staff Photographer

Part of N. E. Stockpile in Local Freight Yard

Top—Typical line of used automobiles jamming one Boston yard, waiting for vacant space in freight facilities to California, Texas and points west. Bottom—A boxcar packed and ready for the long trek away from New England's gasoline drought.

Exodus of Used Autos To West Is Increasing

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Railroad yards of Greater Boston jammed with automobile shipments this morning bore testimony to the authenticity of automobile dealer warnings that New England's stockpile of used cars is rapidly being taken over by western and middle-western motorists who can still obtain reasonable supplies of gasoline.

Discouragement over the possibilities of using their automobiles for the duration while paying from 25 to 30 cents a mile in registration costs and taxes to get their cars on the road, "A" card motorists are said by local distributors to be turning their cars into the high-priced markets.

Hundreds of these cars leave local railroad freight yards every morning westward. Dealers are selling them out west for exorbitant prices based upon wartime demands for transportation. It is only natural, declared one local distributor, that a product like automobiles will seek and find the most productive markets at a time when no new cars are being manufactured.

Servicemen Buy

Amplifying the migration trend of motorcars out of New England into the West are the sales to servicemen and members of the Merchant Marine who buy used cars in New England, drive them West, and not only save transportation costs but sell the cars beyond the Mississippi for more than they paid for them here.

Not only is New England without adequate gasoline supplies, they declared, but it may soon be without any sort of adequate automobile supplies.

Repercussions of this vast shipping wave are felt in Boston's Commonwealth Avenue Automobile Row where used cars are bringing prices comparable to what they brought as new cars. Only yesterday, a 1941 Cadillac coupe that sold for $1,400 new, brought a cash price of $1,300 to the motorist turning it in. The dealer then sold it to a western distributor for $1,350. The western dealer must pay shipping charges and collect a profit for himself on top of all that, which indicated to local dealers that western motorists must be paying exorbitant prices for automobiles shipped out of New England.

Many local dealers are refusing to sell to western distributors on the grounds that they have a service to perform for the local public. But most of the local dealers cannot take the risk of losing much-needed capital at a time when they are short-handed and in a unique competitive market. The high prices are tempting, and with no new cars being manufactured, practically all profits are made on the huge used car turnover.

Get It Now

The advice of local distributors to local motorists is that "if you think you might want a new car, you had better get it now while we have them." On the other hand, the motorist wants to know why he needs a new car when he can't get the gasoline to run it. And the high prices the used car owner in New England is offered at the moment is more attractive to him than parking his car in the garage for the duration.

This fact leads local dealers to the conclusion that Government reports of a vast storage of individual cars in home garages are somewhat exaggerated. It is difficult, they declared, for the motorist who cannot keep his car on the road to withstand the temptation of selling at high prices. If motorists are holding on to their cars, they are presumably waiting for even higher prices, which they can reasonably expect by the nature of the market.

More than 80 per cent of the local automobile business today is said to be in used cars. And every time a good used car leaves New England for the West, there is no way of replacing this transportation locally, even though gasoline restrictions should be eased or lifted. That is why the dealers warn of a pending transportation crisis in New England which could be somewhat offset by Government release of the 8,000 or so new motor vehicles frozen and in storage here.

School of Alcohol Studies Is Opened at Yale University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 8—Education today took hold of the alcohol problem in a new way through the opening of a School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University. This is the first formal school of its kind in the academic history of the United States.

The aim of the school is to give community leaders a broad scientific understanding of the alcohol question. As the Yale experts on inebriety see the situation, prevention of alcoholism and its ill effects has hitherto been hampered by lack of leaders with a thorough knowledge of the problems involved.

Eighty-five people, including public school principals and teachers, ministers, social workers, court probation officers and others whose work requires an understanding of the prevention of inebriety assembled here today for the first lecture. They came from many parts of the country. The course runs six weeks.

The school is sponsored by the Yale Laboratory of Applied Physiology. To maintain its academic freedom, it did not seek the sponsorship of any organization outside of the university. The tuition fee is $100. The school had the assistance of the National Education Association and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in the selection of students for fellowship grants.

Dr. E. M. Jellinek of the Yale Laboratory of Applied Physiology, a well known authority in the field of alcohol studies, is the school's director. Dr. Jellinek gave today's initial lecture.

Members of the Yale faculty will be joined by medical leaders, Government officials, and others in conducting the sessions.

Topics include physiological aspects of the alcohol question, alcohol and traffic, statistics of the alcohol problem, social measures in the prevention of inebriety, legislative controls of the alcoholic beverage trade, and religion and the prevention and treatment of alcoholism.

Harold C. Durrell

Harold Clarke Durrell who passed on at Kennebunkport, Maine, yesterday was a well-known genealogist and was Corresponding Secretary of the New England Genealogical Society.

A native of Cambridge, Mass., he was employed in Boston for many years following his graduation from Harvard in 1906, first with the Cobb, Bates, and Yerxa Company and then for 16 years with the Beacon Trust Company. He was a pioneer in the game of ice hockey and helped establish the game in the preparatory schools of Greater Boston. He was a member of the Hockey Association of New England. In 1918 he helped organize the Greater Boston Interscholastic Girl's Field Hockey Association.

In Kennebunkport, where he lived for many years, he was a member of the School Committee and curator and secretary of the governing board of the Louis T. Graves Memorial Library.

Francis W. Tully

Francis W. Tully, who passed on in Boston yesterday, was head of a Boston textile chemical research laboratory and a former Vice-President of R. H. White Company.

A native of New York, Mr. Tully graduated from Yale Law School in 1902. For 10 years following his graduation he was Publicity Director for William Filene's Sons Company and in 1912 became a Vice-President of R. H. White Company, where he remained until 1930 when he became head of the research laboratory.

Maine Asks U. S. Plan For Spud Prices

ORONO, Maine, July 8 (AP)—The Aroostook County Farm Bureau's executive Committee reported today that it had requested the Federal Food Distribution Administration to announce immediately its plans for price support for potatoes next autumn and declared that a critical situation was rapidly developing in the potato industry.

Maine, the Committee said, had planted a tremendous acreage of potatoes at the urging of the Federal Government and expected the largest crop ever harvested next fall. Adequate steps must be taken at once, it added, to insure sufficient storage, and develop a starch and purchase program that will give price protection.

The Committee reported that storage already was a critical problem. Applications for materials to build potato houses, which had been approved by the Aroostook County War Board, were clearing the War Labor Board in Washington so slowly as to constitute a dangerous bottleneck, it said.

Unless immediate steps were taken to remedy the situation, the group asserted, potato growers without storage might be forced to sacrifice part of their crop at prices below the floor established by Federal authorities.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

A talk on "Stained Glass" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Restaurateurs Clear Selves Of Intent to Overcharge

Misunderstandings and honest errors were wiped off the slate yesterday afternoon as the Boston War Price and Rationing Board heard explanation from eight of 12 restaurant owners, called in to answer complaints of possible overcharges under Office of Price Administration menu "ceilings," that had been lodged by customers. Four cases were postponed to a later date.

A popular chain restaurant had been accused of charging 25 cents for a sandwich listed at 20 cents. But, apparently, the customer had overlooked the 5-cent extra charge for toasting, plainly posted, according to the Manager.

In another instance, a customer had complained that a special salad, obtainable a few days earlier at $1, had jumped to $1.15. Menus submitted, listing prices for the basic ceiling period—April 4 to 10—showed, however, that the higher-priced salad had been bigger and had contained different ingredients.

Two Glasses Fix This

The Manager of a downtown coffee shop, which, the complainant said, had charged 30 cents for a glass of orange juice listed at only 15 cents, explained that this had been a double order—a 12-ounce glass as contrasted with the six-ounce glass which sold for 15 cents. He said that he recalled the incident, and that since then he had instructed waitresses to serve two portions in filling double orders.

Honest error of judgment had caused another restaurant owner to "up" the price of his hamburgers from 15 cents to 20 cents. When OPA regulations were explained, he readily agreed to drop the price. He had failed to file menus for the week of April 4 to 10—in fact, had no printed menus, merely a posted list in his restaurant. He was eager to comply with regulations, but simply had not understood them.

Beef and Beef

Confusion between "potted beef" at 40 cents and "casserole of beef" at 35 cents apparently entered into another complaint, the sandwich shop proprietor admitting that he had filed his menu prices as of April 4 to 10 merely as "entrees" at "35 to 40 cents." He agreed to differentiate between the two beef dishes in question in filing new menu prices covering his place of business.

Norman Smith, of the Price Division of the Boston District OPA, sat in on the hearings in an advisory capacity. Adam J. Gage, Administrator of the Boston War Price and Ration Board, heard the answers to customers complaints which had been filed against the restaurant owners.

'No Pleasure Trip' Searching for Food With a Fishing Rod

When is going fishing not a pleasure trip is one for Simon Duffin, Office of Price Administration hearing commissioner, to decide.

On June 24 Maurice F. Hickey of Brookline was stopped by an OPA inspector in Cochituate. At the time his car contained fishing tackle and fish.

The case came up for hearing today at the Boston Federal Building before Mr. Duffin. According to William H. Gerrity, OPA prosecuting officer, Mr. Hickey held A and B gasoline ration books and had been fishing at Hurd Pond in Wayland. The defendant declared, however, that he was in search of food and that he had not eaten fresh fish for several months so that it was not a pleasure trip.

And too, he said, "how long since fishing is pleasure when you are attacked by swarms of mosquitoes?"

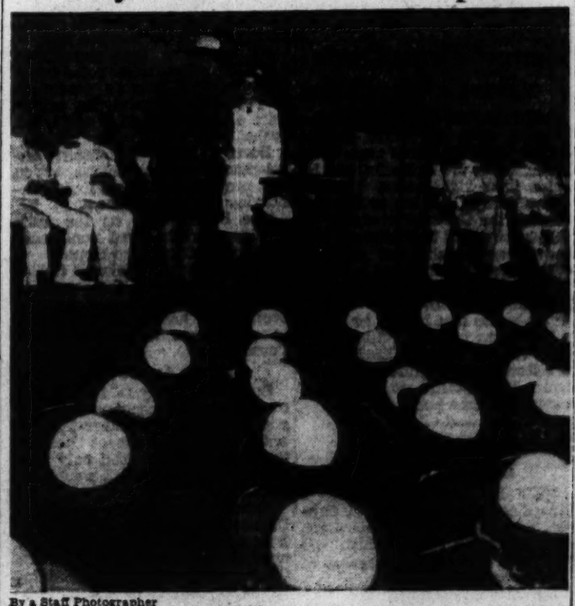
Evidently Commissioner Duffin didn't know either. He took the case under advisement.

Zechariah Chafee

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 8 (AP)—Zechariah Chafee, who passed on today, was one of the most prominent manufacturers in Rhode Island and a Brown Alumnus who served the University in many important ways for more than 60 years.

Mr. Chafee was President of the Builders' Iron Foundry and had formerly also been connected with several other manufacturing firms and banks. In 1927 he was elected a permanent trustee and member of the Board of Fellows of Brown University.

They Rate as Storekeepers



By a Staff Photographer

Waves and Spars Receive Diplomas

Lieut. (j. g.) Caroline Densmore, U. S. N. R. (WR) presents diplomas to the officers of 500 Waves and Spars, members of the first graduating class of enlisted Women's Reservists of the Navy trained in Boston. Ceremonies at the New England Mutual Life Insurance Building were viewed by naval officers and others. The graduates, with rating of storekeeper, third class, will replace men at shore stations throughout the country.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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LINES BETWEEN New England and the places of vital war activity listed here are unusually congested. Unless yours is war business, you can help by avoiding any use of the long distance telephone to these points, except in extreme urgency.

It will help, too, if you will cancel any non-vital long distance call when told that circuits are busy. With this co-operation on your part, we'll be able to handle promptly all really urgent messages, even to the busy places.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Child Care Sidetracked; Congress Recess Near

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—Despite the nation's urgent need for women workers, Congress is ready to take a recess without setting a definite child-care policy.

A program for joint Federal-state action has been drawn up by the Federal Security Agency, in conjunction with the Children's Bureau and Office of Education, but it has not been reconciled either by Congress or the President with an all-Federal program already operated by the Federal Works Agency under the Lanham Act.

Educators and child - welfare specialists who have drawn up the new over-all program in the Thomas bill have lost hope of getting it through the House before the two-months recess.

The status of the FWA nursery-school program also appeared in doubt after the House reduced the Lanham Act appropriation from $200,000,000 to $50,000,000 and the Senate tacked on amendments stating that none of the money should be spent for child care "if and when the war-area child-care act [Thomas bill] becomes law."

The Thomas bill authorizing appropriation of $20,000,000 a year to be used by states on a matching basis has passed the Senate, but not the House.

Another amendment requires that no grant be made for operation or maintenance of public schools without prior consultation with state departments of education and the United States Office of Education.

Until now, most of the day-care centers established by the Government has been converted Work Projects Administration nursery schools. Former WPA workers have been hired to staff them.

Manpower officials have been anxious to get a broad child-care program into operation because of the pressing need for more women, especially in the nonglamorous service industries such as laundries and restaurants, where wages are low and child care often is a necessity.

The Thomas bill would stimulate extended school services to care for children before and after regular school hours as well as supervised foster homes for infants and children below nursery-school age.

The FWA child-care program is in the hands of Mrs. Florence Kerr, former WPA official and close friend of Harry L. Hopkins.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, would be the co-ordinator in charge of the proposed "war-area child-care act" in Washington. In the states, it would be administered by or through public-school systems designated in each plan.

President Roosevelt has not taken sides between the two plans but has written noncommittal letters praising the sponsors of both.

A states'-rights question may arise over an amendment to the Thomas Act inserted in the Senate making Roman Catholic and other parochial schools eligible for Federal child-care funds even when state law forbids it.

Public Service Post Goes to Arkwright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 8—Appointment of George A. Arkwright of Brooklyn as a member of the Public Service Commission at a salary of $15,000 a year, was announced by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. Mr. Arkwright succeeds George R. van Namee of New York whose term expired Feb. 1 last. Mr. Arkwright's term is for 10 years.

The new Commissioner served overseas in the First World War with the 308th Field Artillery. He is President of the Brooklyn Bar Association, Past President of the Lawyers' Club of Brooklyn, a Trustee of the Law Library in Brooklyn, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Travelers Aid Society.

27,000 Workers Idle After Akron Storms

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8 (AP)—As Coast Guardsmen evacuated some 300 families in storm-swept sections of northern and eastern Ohio, an estimated 27,000 war workers were idle in Akron.

Three persons were reported missing and three were killed in the storms, which did an estimated damage of $100,000 in the Steubenville area and forced evacuations of two lake-side residential areas in Toledo.

Cruiser Sunk in Kula Gulf

Associated Press

U. S. S. Helena Lost in Solomons Engagement

The Navy disclosed the loss of the 9,700-ton light cruiser Helena in the battle with Japanese forces in Kula Gulf on July 6. The ship is shown tied up at a pier soon after its commissioning in 1939. Inset: The Helena's Commander, Capt. Charles Purcell Cecil.

Communists Hail Hague as Ally of Labor

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—On the basis that the "indisputable and major-test" is support of President Roosevelt and the Government's win-the-war policies, the Communist Party is out today as eloquent defender of the public worth of "I-am-the-law" Mayor Frank Hague, Jersey City's Democratic overlord, whose bitter-end tactics against the Leftist element in the body politic has made voluminous anti-Communist copy.

Under an eight-column headline across page 3 of the Daily Worker, the Party's leading organ, and the signature of William Norman, Secretary of the New Jersey Communist Party, Mayor Hague is brought within the "Party" philosophy in accord with the sharp veering of its "party line" in this country following the Nazi invasion of Soviet Russia. Thus, the article brackets as "misconception" and belonging to yesterday the bitter record of encounters with the Hague organization, when all labor organizers were given "the bum's rush" out of Jersey City and even a Communist meeting in Journal Square had to be called off "to avoid bloodshed." Only "the demagogic purpose of reaction" is served by attempts to carry that over to today, it contends.

"Labor in New Jersey has the patriotic duty to make it clear to the people that outworn conceptions, if carried over to other historical periods, can prove of incalculable harm to the cause of progress and the chief issue today, the nation's war," it continues. "Such a misconception continues to exist with regard to Frank Hague and so-called Hagueism. The perpetuation of this misconception is above all a design, under conditions of today for an attack against the President. . . .

"Governor Edison is talking tommyrot when he speaks of concentration camps in Jersey City. No one knows better than labor, who changed these conditions years ago, that the limit of its organizational and political activities in Hudson County is restricted in the main only by the limit of its own capacities to organize these activities. . . .

"While the Republicans shout about Hagueism and at the same time work with might and main in the halls of Congress to disrupt the war effort, Congressmen like Mary Norton, Edward J. Hart, Elmer Wene and former Senator Smathers, all politically associated with Hague, stanchly combat these disrupters. Hague has been accused of playing machine politics by both the Republicans and Governor Edison. Yet there is no greater boss-ridden party in the country than now exists within the 21 counties of the Republican machine of the State.

"There is only one issue in the November, 1943, elections. . . . That issue is unity for victory against copperheads and defeatists. Labor, in alliance with the Democratic Party, rallying to its banners all the resolute win-the-war forces in the State behind our Commander in Chief, is the key to the political situation in New Jersey."

Veterans' Auxiliary Gives 14 Ambulances

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—A check for $21,861 to purchase 14 ambulances for the Army was presented to the War Department yesterday by the Auxiliary of the United Spanish War Veterans.

Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, the Adjutant General, accepted the gift from Mrs. Ethel Cummings, of Richmond, Va., President of the Auxiliary, Mrs. Mary A. Roberson also of Richmond, Treasurer, and Mrs. Louise W. Williams, Washington, D. C., Secretary.

At Mrs. Cummings' request, General Ulio agreed that the ambulances would be purchased and be ready for delivery to the Army as a feature of the annual convention of the Auxiliary and the annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans in Boston Aug. 16-19. Each ambulance, costing $1,555 apiece, will be marked with a metal plaque reading "The spirit of '98, presented by the Auxiliary of the United Spanish War Veterans."

Groups Clash At Shipyards Pay Hearings

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Representatives of employer and employee groups in the nation's private shipbuilding industry clashed at hearings before the War Labor Board on the issue of whether a general pay increase for the workers is warranted.

The Board, in its first wage review under the nation-wide shipbuilding stabilization agreements, is confronted with deciding whether the Government, in persuading the unions to surrender the escalator clauses in their contracts in 1942, assumed a moral responsibility to guarantee wage increases if the cost of living was not held down.

Presidents of both the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations), John Green, and the Metal Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor, John Frey, challenged Bureau of Labor Statistics figures on increased living costs during the past 12 months as far short of the actual facts.

Both argued that when the unions voluntarily surrendered their rights to wage adjustments keyed to increased living costs, it was with the understanding that the cost of living would not be allowed to rise further.

The two unions' demands differed in that the C. I. O. asked a specific increase equivalent to one half the actual increase in the cost of living in the past 12 months, while the A. F. of L. asked only that the Board maintain "labor's real wages in relation to the cost of living." The C. I. O. asked also a payment of 5.35 per cent of wages for the past year in compensation for labor's loss resulting from the failure to hold down living costs, to be held in escrow and used for postwar severance pay.

Compromise Seems Near On Hiring and Firing Bill

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—A growing give-and-take attitude between House and Senate battling over appropriations spread today to the hotly-debated proposal which would invest the lawmakers with virtual hiring and firing power over war agency employees in the higher wage brackets.

As this bill passed the Senate it would require confirmation of personnel paid $4,500 a year or more. President Roosevelt called the legislation a "tragic mistake" and the House took a decided stand against it on several occasions.

Anxious though to clear the decks and quit for the summer, the legislators started a movement to compromise the differences, retaining the principle expounded by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee.

Representative John Taber (R) of New York who fought the original plan, drew up an amendment to the $2,911,697,224 war agencies' appropriation. His idea would require confirmation of only newly hired war agency workers earning $5,500 a year or more. Those on the pay roll before July 1 would be left undisturbed. Those hired since then and until Nov. 1 would keep their jobs but their names would be submitted, along with any additional appointments, to the Senate for confirmation herceforth.

The new approach was hit on at a meeting of House and Senate conferees last night. Acceptance of the compromise by the two houses would send the big appropriations measure to the White House.

Senate conferees gave in to House pressure insigning a report designed to clear the way for passage of the $253,000,000 "catch-all" second deficiency appropriations bill.

The report struck out a Senate amendment designed to revive the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation with its insurance program on wheat and cotton crops, and an $8,000,000 appropriations to finance completion of construction of airports in 29 cities left partly finished when the Work Projects Administration folded up.

Rescued from a previous House rejection, however, was a $15,000,000 appropriation for rehabilitation by the Agriculture Department, of farm lands flooded this year in the Missouri Valley and other sections of the Midwest.

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● Johnny Jones is about to take a sea-trip. Whether his destination is the Arctic, the Tropics or an unnamed port on the Continent, he is the best equipped traveler that ever stepped up a gangplank.

For an average of 10½ tons of supplies and equipment goes overseas with every American soldier . . . and after he lands on the other side, he'll get another ton-and-a-half a month to keep him going!

Almost every pound of these military supplies speeds over America's hard-working rails . . . in addition to organized troop movements totalling 2 million men monthly, and about the same number traveling on furlough.

Add this to the tremendous volume of freight that flows to and from the nation's war plants . . . plus the increased number of civilian passengers traveling on essential war business. Then you can understand why passenger and freight traffic on the New York Central—which serves the busy heart of industrial America—has more than *doubled* since World War II began.

But although the Central's traffic load today is more than twice as great, it must be carried with *limited* new equipment. *That's* why we suggest that, if you are planning a trip, you consider:

Our soldiers can't travel light . . . but most of the rest of us can!

Troop movements must go through on schedule . . . but most of us, with little inconvenience, can plan ahead to travel during the week instead of on crowded weekends.

Our soldiers must travel at certain times to make the most of their few days' furlough. Therefore, the rest of us should cancel reservations immediately when plans change . . . so that they may use the seats or berths that might otherwise be wasted.

Every locomotive, every car, every seat, every berth must do a full-time job. With your help and understanding, it *will* be done!

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Rockport Art Association—Pops Season Ends on July 17—Daily Dialer

Opening of New Gallery Marks First Show of Season

By Dorothy Grafly

Rockport, Mass.

At a time when many cultural institutions are tightening their belts and curtailing their activities, the Rockport Art Association is affirming its faith in the creative future of America not only by maintaining its normal program, but by enlarging its quarters.

While the first exhibition of the season, including oils, water colors, black-and-whites and sculpture, still is crowded into the usual space, the ample new gallery, shaped from an erstwhile plumbers' storehouse, offers a collection of some 75 canvases contributed by artist members to be sold at auction for the benefit of the association's expansion program.

Another innovation this year is the granting of prizes, breaking a long no-prize tradition at the Old Tavern. The A. Carl Butman prize of $25 will be awarded by popular vote to the best picture, irrespective of medium, shown in the initial exhibition. The E. J. Tonsberg prize of $50 will go to the best picture, again irrespective of medium, in the second exhibition of the season; while the Mrs. Henry C. Parsons prize of $25 will be awarded to the best black-and-white in either show.

As at the annual salon of the North Shore Arts Association, two trends in the exhibition invite comment. Pictures of the war or built around the war are in the minority. Landscapes with and without figures, marines, still-life compositions and character studies based upon normal living create an emotional peace oasis in a world at war. And again, as in the Gloucester exhibition, the formal portrait is displaced by a type of canvas more interested in the person as such.

* * *

What war pictures there are prove interesting. "Out Post No. 1" by C. Roy Morse, for instance, uses the theme of orange-toned tents by the sea. R. C. Hagstrom finds material for a water color in "Early Morning Butter Queue" lined up in the snow at the corner store.

"Shore Patrol," a water color by John C. E. Taylor, gives a different phase of coast defense, with a lone soldier, gun over his shoulder, caught for an instant in silhouette against the moonlit water as he paces between silver-edged gables on a lonely water front.

Still another phase of war on the home front is tackled by Ruth D. Carter in her water colors of boys and girls at ease in "Saturday Afternoon, U. S. O."

But these are all topical observations, not profound reactions to what is going on in the world today.

Water colors and oils are not segregated, the black-and-whites only being given a little gallery to themselves. As a result you are less conscious of the medium than of the picture. It is, in consequence, interesting to find that water colors these days not only hold their own with oils, but often surpass them in quality.

* * *

An artist lets himself go experimentally in the water color medium more freely than in that of oil. Take, for instance, Jerri Ricci's "Bathers in Central Park," and his "114th Street and Broadway," each with implied humor; each a pertinent comment upon life in a great American city. Or there is Elizabeth B. Warren's "Shelter" centering interest upon a man and his horse huddled during a downpour under the portico of a shack.

There is poetic charm in Grace Barron's "Wedding Party" and "Girls in the Woods," with certain cubistic undercurrents in tones of pastel blue, green, pink and purple; while "Eino, the Finn," a pastel on wood texture, by Irina P. Tolford, deals not only with the play of shadows and light but with the strong personality of the subject.

Oils are varied as to locale and emotional approach. Often, in fact, locale reacts upon approach, as in two paintings by Tod Lindenmuth, one made in Florida, the other in New England.

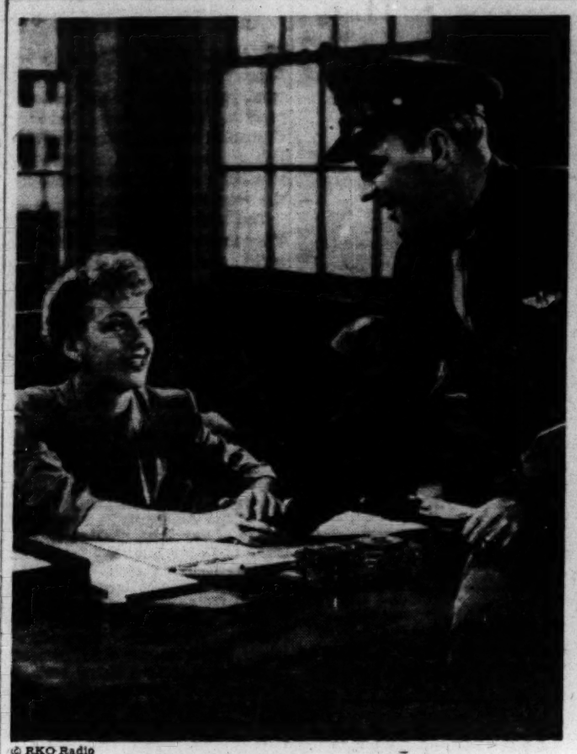
In his "Cathedral Woods" W. Lester Stevens has attempted the portrait of a focal tree held against less distinctive trees in a woodland punctuated by orange light stabbing through the trees and splashed on the snow. The canvas, however, lacks the imaginative charm of William J. Potter's "Land of Nod," smaller in scale, but broader in emotional scope, a tapestry-like scene with little figures in a wild treescape.

Vincent Gerbino also reaches out for something new in his "Nor'Easter," a sketch in white and lavender, concentrating upon the slant drive of rain against land and sea, while the purl of waves finds accent in the actual purl of white relief paint.

Leaning toward the more formal in characterization are "Giovanna," by Esther Williams; "Captain Robert G. Palfrey," by Marguerite S. Pearson, and "Nancy," by Jane Freeman.

Sculpture is sparse. Richard Recchia contributes a medal and a plaque, the former stylized in design and simplified in form; the latter relying more upon detail for its effect. The only other sculptor represented is Ulysses A. Ricci, whose little heads and figure somehow hark back to the tradition of Saint-Gaudens.

Following the precedent of last year, the second floor of the Old Tavern is given over to small oils, water colors and black-and-whites brought within range of anyone's purse.



© RKO Radio

Anne Shirley and Pat O'Brien

In "Bombardier," now on the screen at the Keith Memorial

Fay

Puppy Becomes 'Junior Miss' Mascot

Lois Wilson, of the cast of the play now at the Colonial, holds "Judy," a three-months-old cocker spaniel, while the owner of the puppy, Joel Marston, who is also a member of the cast, indulges in a bit of dog talk.

At the Telepix

Starting Friday the program of short features at the Telepix will include "Prelude to War," a Government film produced under the direction of Frank Capra and provided with narration by Walter Huston. Other items listed include "Girls in the Chorus," "Do's in Training," cartoons, and a digest of news.

New Season Plays

The Theater Guild's production of "Othello" with Paul Robeson as the Moor is expected at the Colonial in Boston on either Sept. 20 or 27, as the first offering in the subscription series. According to the New York Herald Tribune the opening is set for Sept. 16 in New Haven. This presumably would bring the play to Boston on the following Monday, Sept. 20. José Ferrer and his wife, Uta Hagen, are expected to play Iago and Desdemona. Robert Edmond Jones has designed the scenery. Margaret Webster will direct the production.

Pencilled in at the Colonial for Aug. 27 is a return engagement of "Life With Father," opening the autumn season.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 9
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Garden Band Concert

A special free Garden Concert for members of the armed forces and their guests will be given by the 241st Coast Artillery Band under the direction of Chief Warrant Officer Richard A. Kurth in the Garden Court of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The program will last one hour. No tickets are required. The concert has been arranged with the co-operation of Army officials of the New England Sector, Major General K. T. Blood commanding, and is sponsored by the USO-Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee.

Tonight at the Pops

"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
Waltz of the Flowers, from the "Nutcracker" Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
Concerto for Clarinet (622) First Movement ..... Mozart
Soloist: David Glazer
The Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
Fort Devens Reception Center Sextette
"As Time Goes By," from "Casablanca" Hupfeld-Bodge
Song Fest, Medley ..... Arranged by Bodge
Salute to Our Fighting Forces
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

'Mission to Moscow'

Beginning Friday, "Mission to Moscow," based on the book of the same name by former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies, will be seen at the Washington Street Olympia and the Scollay. Walter Huston plays the part of the ambassador, and the cast includes Ann Harding, Eleanor Parker, Richard Travis, and George Tobias. The companion feature, "Swing Your Partner," a musical with Vera Vague and Dale Evans, also moves tomorrow from the Paramount and Fenway to the Washington Street Olympia and Scollay.

Pianists Are Numerous In Final Week

The Symphony Hall Pop Concerts, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, will enter the final week of their fifty-eighth season Sunday night, when Eugene Plotnikoff, making his first appearance as guest conductor at the Pops, will present a Russian program. There will be no concert Monday, but on Tuesday there will be one more Old Timers' Night, to be conducted by Carlos Pinfield. On Wednesday, Jesús María Sanromá will be heard in Tchaikovsky's B flat minor concerto.

Sunday, July 11
Eugene Plotnikoff Conducting:
Overture, "The Russian Easter" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Symphony No. 5 in E minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Capriccio Espagnol ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Concert Waltz in D major ..... Glazounoff
Polovetsian Dances from "Prince Igor" ..... Borodin

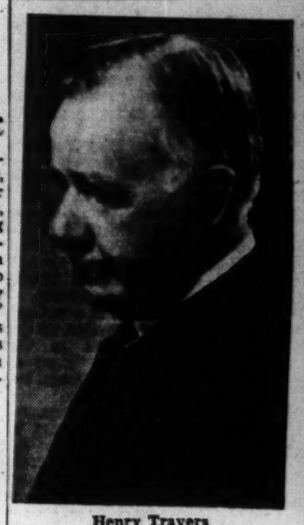
Tuesday, July 13,
Old Timers' Night
Carlos Pinfield Conducting:
"King Cotton," March ..... Sousa
Carneval Overture ..... Dvořák
"Southern Roses," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Old Timers' Night at the Pops ..... Arranged by Lake
"The Merry Widow," Selection ..... Lehar
"The Soul of the Surf" ..... Clay Smith
... Trombone Soloist: John Coffey
Song Fest, Medley ..... Victor Herbert Favorites ..... Arranged by Sanford
"Turkey in the Straw" ..... Guion
"American Sings"

Wednesday, July 14
March, "Lorraine" ..... Ganne
"Danse Macabre," ..... Saint-Saëns
"Little" Fugue in G minor ..... Bach-Caillliot
Polka and Russian Dance from "The Golden Age" ..... Shostakovitch
Concerto for Pianoforte in B-flat minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
"Wine, Women and Song," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"As Time Goes By," from "Casablanca" ..... Hupfeld-Bodge
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Thursday, July 15
Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Overture to "Raymond" ..... Thomas
Hora Staccato ..... Dinicu-Heifetz
"Carmen," Fantasia ..... Bizet
Piano Concerto in A minor ..... Hummel
Soloist: Helen Zoe Duncan
Bolero ..... Ravel
"The Animals' Carnival" ..... Saint-Saëns
Pianos: Jesús María Sanromá-Leo Litwin
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Friday, July 16
Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Third Movement, Scherzo, from the "Erotica" Symphony ..... Beethoven
Waltz Scene from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Piano Concerto in A Minor ..... Schumann
Soloist: Selma Kramer
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Brazil," Samba from "Saludos Amigos" ..... Barroso-Gould
Salute to our Fighting Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge

Saturday, July 17
Closing Night
"Washington Post," March ..... Sousa
Ballet Suite from "Faust" ..... Gounod
"Hoe Down," from the Ballet "Rodeo" ..... Copland
"The Animals' Carnival," ..... Saint-Saëns
Pianos: Jesús María Sanromá-Leo Litwin
Salute to our Fight Forces ..... Arranged by Bodge
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Austrian Peasant Dances ..... Schönherr
Prayer of Thanksgiving.
Old Dutch Hymn ..... Valerius
"Stars and Stripes Forever," ..... Sousa



Henry Travers

In "The Moon Is Down," coming Sunday to the Exeter.

Two Leaders In Inflation Talk on Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The important question of inflation will be discussed tonight by Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

"Must Western Supremacy Be Restored in East Asia After the War?" is the subject of America's Town Meeting of the Air. Speakers are Professor Harold H. Fisher of the Department of History Leland Stanford University, Owen Lattimore, former adviser to General Chiang Kai-shek, Kathleen Norris, author, and Major General Paul B. Malone, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

"Music at War" is presented as the summer replacement for Music of the New World. Designed to demonstrate that music can be a weapon of war as well as an instrument of peace, the series of six programs will be written by Gilbert Chase. Josef Stopak conducts the NBC orchestra and a chorus, with Alan Holt, baritone, as soloist, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

NBC-WBZ presents several new programs tonight as summer replacements: at 7:30 p. m. will be heard Fred Brady, comedian, replacing Bob Burns, the "Arkansas Traveler," in a comedy variety program with Lu Lubin and Joe De Rita, and each week guest stars. At 8:30 p. m., men of the armed forces will do the entertaining on "Wings of Music," presenting each week musical organizations from training centers throughout the United States. The first program is from the West Coast Flying Training Command base at Santa Ana, California, with Major Eddie Dunstedter conducting the orchestra.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION — RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — ROCKEFELLER CENTER
HELD OVER—THIRD WEEK
"THE YOUNGEST PROFESSION"
with
VIRGINIA WEIDLER • EDWARD ARNOLD • JOHN CARROLL
JEAN PORTER • And FIVE IMPORTANT GUEST STARS
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE
NEW MARCH OF TIME
ON THE STAGE: Presenting the world-famous Don Cossack Chorus with Serge Jaroff featured in "MAN ABOUT TOWN," produced by Leonidoff . . . with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Symphony Orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Phone Circle 6-4600
Buy War Stamps every day in July! Help launch America's new Aircraft Carrier Shangri-la.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — CAREFULLY COOLED
THE SCREEN'S GREAT DRAMA OF THE MEN WITH SILVER WINGS!
BOMBARDIER
PAT O'BRIEN • RANDOLPH SCOTT
Co-hit "ALL BY MYSELF"

Betty GRABLE • Geo. MONTGOMERY • Cesar ROMERO
'CONEY ISLAND'
Plus In Person! Xavier CUGAT and His Music — Carmen AMAYA and Her Troupe
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Doors Open 10:30 A. M.

A SCIENTIFICALLY COOLED
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
"The Greatest Entertainment Ever to Hit the Screen!"
STAGE DOOR CANTEEN
43—Stars—43 6—Bands—6
Extra Added! "BIG HOT BAND BOOGIE" Loew's News of the Day!

XETER — Ken. 7067
Alan Ladd, Loretta Young
"CHINA"
Macdonald Carey
"Salute for Three"
Now "THE MOON IS DOWN"

UPTOWN — AT SYMPHONY STA. — AIR CONDITIONED
LAUGHTON-O'HARA-SANDERS
"THIS LAND IS MINE"
EDDIE ALBERT—"LADIES DAY"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY — NOW
HUMPHREY BOGART in
'Action in the North Atlantic'
Plus "IT'S A GREAT LIFE"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bing Crosby—Dorothy Lamour
"DIXIE"
in Technicolor
plus "AERIAL GUNNER"

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL — TONIGHT, 8:30
COMFORTABLY COOLED
NEXT MAT. SATURDAY 2:30
"JUNIOR MISS"
'Barg' Wed. Mat. July 14—55c-1.10
GOOD ORCH. SEATS $1.65 Some Orch. Seats
EVES. & SAT. MATS. Eves. $2.20

NEW YORK (STAGE)

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY — *ATKINSON, TIMES*
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Harry BANNISTER, Muriel KIRKLAND
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street, PE. 6-9540
Evs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Filled — AIR-CONDITIONED

THEATRE GUILD'S NEW MUSICAL PLAY
OKLAHOMA!
Music by Richard Rodgers
Book and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein 2d
Directed by Rouben Mamoulian
Dances by Agnes de Mille
BETTY ALFRED JOSEPH JOAN
GARDE DRAKE DuLOFF ROBERTS
ST. JAMES, W. 44th Street — Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:30 — Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

TONIGHT at 8:30 — Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took audiences by storm."—World-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by Johann Strauss
IMPERIAL, West 45th Street — AIR-COOLED
CO. 5-7585 — Matinees Wed. & Sat.

50c, $1 & $1.50 PLUS TAX
Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat., Sun. & Wed.
No Monday Perf. — Mail Orders Filled.

PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
MIRIAM HOPKINS
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
Conrad NAGEL — Viola FRAYNE
A New Comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, E. 45th St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40.

"Newest Sure-Fire Hit."—World Tel.
"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
With RALPH BELLAMY • SHIRLEY BOOTH
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th, W. of B'y. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:40. Next Matinee Saturday, 2:40

RUSSELL JANNEY'S Smash Musical Hit
THE VAGABOND KING
Music by FRIML
Based upon McCarthy's "IF I WERE KING"
with JOHN BROWNLEE
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Air-Conditioned
Evgs. 8:25. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:25.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — Harvard Square
Mickey Rooney in THE HUMAN COMEDY with FRANK MORGAN
Coming Sunday "CHINA"
"MY HEART BELONGS TO DADDY"
Thurs., Fri. & Sat.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Personal Appearance," by Lawrence Riley. Starring Dorothy Mackaill. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Joy Street Playhouse—"Post Road," by Norma Mitchell and Wilbur Daniel Steele. Presented by Russell E. Ofthaus. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pop Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Fenway—"Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:26. "It's a Great Life," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. "All By Myself," Rosemary Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9.

Kenmore—"My Gal Sal," Victor Mature, Rita Hayworth. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone. 1, 4:30, 7:45.

Majestic—"They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:08 a. m., 1:28, 4:48, 8:08. "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. 11:37 a. m., 3:17, 6:37, 9:57.

Metropolitan—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:40, 9:45. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—"China," Loretta Young. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 10:55 a. m., 1:60, 5:00, 8:00.

Orpheum—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:40, 7:15, 9:43.

Paramount: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 9:20. "It's a Great Life," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

RKO-Boston—"Tonight We Raid Calais," John Sutton, Annabella. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:18. Stage Show: 12:28, 3:28, 6:28, 9:10.

Scollay—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 11:43 a. m., 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 10:13 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.

Shawmut—"Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. "Power of the Press," Lee Tracy, Guy Kibbee.

Capitol: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix.

Strand: "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Ray Milland. "My Son, the Hero," Patsy Kelly, Roscoe Karns.

Washington Street Olympia—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 9 a. m., 12, 3:20, 6:15, 9:33. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone.

Cleveland Circle: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Omaha Trail," James Craig. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 2, 8.

Harvard: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 2, 6.

University: "The Humna Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 2:40, 5:55, 9:05. "March of Time—Invasion." 3:25, 5:35, 8:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Follow the Band," Leon Errol. "Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids.

Codman Square: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. 3:15, 8:05. "The Falcon Strikes Back." Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 2:08, 7, 9:35.

Park: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "You Can't Escape Forever."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "Hi Ya, Chum," Rita Bros. 1:45, 6.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:50, 7:50.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 3:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 1:58, 5:08, 8:17. "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 3:22, 6:32, 9:42.

Mystic: "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez, Michael Duane. 2, 7, 10. "Forever and a Day," Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino. 3:05, 8:15.

Maplewood: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. 3:54, 8:54. "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter. 2:02, 8:02.

Orpheum: "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:58, 8. "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Edmond O'Brien. 3:10, 9:15.

Strand: "Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 1:15, 6:20. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 1:55, 6:50, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:46, 6:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. Fellsway: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Desert Victory."

Scollay—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 11:43 a. m., 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 10:13 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8.

South Station Theater—"Wings of Steel." "Forbidden Passage." "Radio Runaround." "Journey in Tunisia." "Unusual Occupations." cartoons, latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to midnight.

State—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 11:38 a. m., 2:08, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40.

Telepix—"Paul Robeson." "Men of the Merchant Marine." "Hiking and Biking." "Rocky Mountain Ski Soldiers." "Digest of World News." cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Captive Wild Woman," Acquanetta. 10:50 a. m., 1:15, 3:35, 5:50, 8, 10:15. "Keep 'Em Slugging." Dead End Kids. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:20, 4:45, 6:55, 9:10.

Uptown—"Ladies Day," Eddie Albert. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara, George Sanders. 2:40, 6, 9:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. 9 a. m., 12, 3:20, 6:15, 9:33. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:05.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "China," Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Moon and Sixpence," Herbert Marshall, George Sanders. "Purple V," John Archer.

Coolidge: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Happy Go Lucky," Marv Martin, Dick Powell. "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. "Desert Victory."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat, Robert Morley. "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. "We Are the Marines."

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter. 2:30, 7:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:46, 7:50.

Allston: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. E O'Brien. "Valley of Hunted Men," the Three Musquiteers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.

Regent: "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. "How's About It?" Andrews Sisters.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:43. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Bambi." 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin.

Coolidge Corner: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone.

Cleveland Circle: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "Omaha Trail," James Craig. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 2, 8.

Harvard: "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 2, 6.

University: "The Humna Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 2:40, 5:55, 9:05. "March of Time—Invasion." 3:25, 5:35, 8:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Follow the Band," Leon Errol. "Kid Dynamite," East Side Kids.

Codman Square: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. 3:15, 8:05. "The Falcon Strikes Back." Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 2:08, 7, 9:35.

Park: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "You Can't Escape Forever."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "Hi Ya, Chum," Rita Bros. 1:45, 6.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 1:50, 7:50.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William. 3:15, 8.

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Strand: "Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 1:15, 6:20. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 1:55, 6:50, 9:50.

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MEDFORD—Medford: "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. Fellsway: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Desert Victory."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig.

NATICK—Colonial: "This Land Is Mind," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "Salute for Three," Betty Rhodes, Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Mexicana Rose," Gene Autry. "False Faces," Red Williams. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. "Power of the Press," Lee Tracy, Guy Kibbee.

Capitol: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix.

Strand: "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore, Ray Milland. "My Son, the Hero," Patsy Kelly, Roscoe Karns.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Truck Busters," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 3:36, 9:17.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "China," Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Moon and Sixpence," Herbert Marshall, George Sanders. "Purple V," John Archer.

Coolidge: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Happy Go Lucky," Marv Martin, Dick Powell. "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat. "Desert Victory."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat, Robert Morley. "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. "We Are the Marines."

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter. 2:30, 7:50.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Voiney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-130m
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Telegraphic reports:	Braves - Fort Devens
3:15 News Service	Treasury Star Parade..	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cincinnati - Philadelphia	Recreation Center base-
3:30 Kay Kyser's Kollege	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Band Parade	ball game .....
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk..	"Right to Happiness"	Dramatic sketch	Boston Braves - Fort
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife": sketch	Walter Compton, news..	Devens Recreation
4:15 Reporter; News ..	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch..	Across the Footlights ...	Center baseball game.
4:30 Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Classical Music	Braves-Fort Devens Rec-
4:45 B. Elliott: Song Shop	"The Sea Hound": sk..	"Young Widder Brown".	Classical Music	reation Center game ...
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poli of Hits....	"When a Girl Marries".	Cincinnati - Philadelphia	Dick Haynes' Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Musical Poli of Hits....	"Portia Faces Life"....	Baseball Game	Irish Melodies .....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	"Just

U. S. Tax Issue Raised on Pay Of Legislators

An opinion by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell was sought today by State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley on a ruling made by the Treasury Department of the Federal Government that the $360 additional pay allowance voted themselves by members of the State Legislature is subject to the 20 per cent withholding tax.

A rider to the bill providing a 15 per cent increase for members of the Legislature and State employees provided that the Legislators receive their increase in a lump sum of $360 on July 1, 1943.

Because the law was approved before the effective date of the withholding tax, State Treasurer Hurley was not sure whether the 20 per cent tax should be held back or the 5 per cent Victory tax was all that should be deducted.

A letter received by Mr. Hurley today from Senator David I. Walsh to whom he had written for a ruling, contained copy of the ruling made by the Treasury Department that the withholding tax should be deducted.

The question of doubt arises, Mr. Hurley said, because he is not certain tha the Legislators' pay increase is for a period following the July 1 date mentioned in the withholding clause.

The Federal Government Treasury Department said that the pay-raise bill passed for State employees covers the biennium from July 1 this year to June 30, 1945, and that the rider providing the $360 allowance for members of the General Court by the same token is subject to the tax.

Should the Attorney General office disagree with the Federal ruling there might be a basis for appeal, State House obse.vers believed.

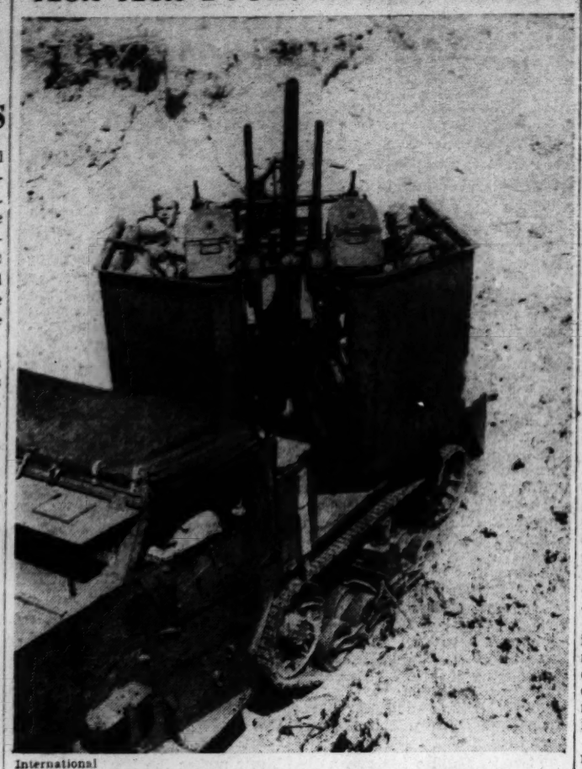
Dr. Rembao Urges Early Federation Of All Americas

NEWTON CENTRE, Mass., July 8—Federation of the entire American continent was urged last night by Dr. Alberto Rembao, Mexican, editor of the Latin-American journal, "La Neuva Democracia," who spoke at the New England Institute of International Relations, held at the Andover Newton Theological School.

The United States, he said, should move immediately to federate the continent, thus establishing a pattern for the whole world. Some of the immediate measures he proposed are the dissolving of barriers to trade and immigration, through abrogation of tariff and exclusion laws; the introduction of a single American standard of money and the establishing of dual citizenship privileges granted to every American in a continental sense. He suggested calling a constitutional convention of all American nations to draft "articles of federation."

Dr. Rembao was also a speaker at this morning's session, along with Dr. Maynard Kreuger and Dr. H. Duncan Hall. This evening Roger N. Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, will speak on international organization after the war.

Ack Ack From a Half-Track



International

Mobile Unit of Antiaircraft Artillery

Half tank and half truck, this half-track carries two machine guns and an antiaircraft cannon, for mobile use against strafing and low-flying aircraft. Important to "local security" of all types of moving and stationary troops, the unit is one of the newest developed, having seen action on the African front. Shown here in training at Camp Edwards, the crew includes (left to right): Vertical Gun Pointer William C. Miller of Youngstown, Ohio; Gunner Peter S. Loscutoff of San Francisco, and Lateral Gun Pointer William McDonald of New Haven, Conn.

Boston Navy Yard Workers Speed Up War-Bond Purchases

War Activities in New England

Undaunted by the withholding tax just initiated to reduce "net" wages, a large percentage of the employees of the Boston Navy Yard signed pledges to increase payroll reservations for war-bond purchases, it was announced today by the First Naval District.

Surpassing the total purchased during the "Pearl Harbor Day" campaign last December by $30,000, the Yard's employees bought $106,800 worth of bonds during the five-day drive, "Independence Fighting Dollar Days," just completed.

The Yard's pattern shop won the Commandant's Citation for making the best showing, followed by the Sheet-metal shop and the supply shop. The Citation is a plaque bearing the name of the winning shop and the signature of Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, District and Yard Commandant.

Harvard Resumes

Beginning its 308th academic year earlier than usual, Harvard University yesterday enrolled 1,800 civilians and nearly 6,000 servicemen. The civilian enrollment was less than 25 per cent of the normal 8,000, it was pointed out.

Throughout the University were 4,250 Navy men, the largest units being in the Supply Corps School, the Naval Training School (indoctrination and communication), the Medical School, and the "V-12" group under full-time college training.

Army units, totaling 1,700, included the Quartermaster unit, the electronics school, chaplain school, and the Air Forces Statistical School.

In the Medical School was a peacetime normal of 521, with 310 of them in the Army unit and 143 in the Navy group, and the rest civilians.

New War Courses

Available for men and women readying themselves for military or civilian jobs in the war effort, courses opening this week at Northeastern University include engineering drawing, both elementary and advanced; fundamentals of radio, physics, ultra-high-frequency technique, and elementary electricity.

Review at Devens

Thousands of marching men and women in uniform paraded yesterday at Fort Devens for Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the Eastern Defense Command and the First Army, whose flying visit was his first since the 1941 maneuvers. Also on the reviewing stand was Governor Saltonstall, in his first visit since attending the businessmen's encampment in 1940.

Vermont 'Invaded'

In the "greatest naval invasion since the Battle of Lake Champlain in the War of 1812," 500 apprentice seamen under the Navy's V-12 program descended upon Middlebury College. The student body is made up of 340 civilians and 492 naval students, including 68 in pre-medical training.

Graduation

Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, Quartermaster General of the army, will be the principal speaker at the graduation of 200 quartermaster corp officers from the Army Supply Officers' Training School at Harvard Business School tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The officers, ranging in rank from second lieutenant to major, have completed a three month's course in advance business administration and will return to their station in all parts of the country.

Brig. Gen. H. D. Munnikhuysem, Director of the Personnel Division in the office of the Quartermaster General, will accompany General Gregory from Washington. Lieut. Col. George F. Conner, QMC, is Commandant of the Army Supply Officers School at Harvard.

Rev. F. B. Withington

The Rev. Frederic Burnham Withington who passed on in Hawaii was a former faculty member of Phillips Exeter Academy. He also had served as head master of schools in New York, Wyoming and Connecticut.

Pastor of Lihue Union Church and Koloa Union Church, Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii, he was also an official of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, President of the Harvard Club of Hawaii, and Chaplain of Post 5, American Legion, Hawaii.

A native of Escondido, Calif., he attended Phillips Exeter Academy and in 1915 graduated from Harvard where he was a prominent athlete. He also attended Union Theological Seminary. In the last war he served overseas as Chaplain of the 29th Division.

Repairs on Fighter Planes Made in 11 Major U. S. Depots

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Though the "Memphis Belle," Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress which recently visited Boston, was stated to be the first four-engined ship to fly back to the United States piloted by her own crew, transoceanic repair trips are the usual thing for American combat craft, it has been disclosed.

Fighter planes and bombers regularly return to 11 major repair depots in the United States operated by the Air Service Command. It is safer, and overhauling can be done faster, it was stated. When the combat crews of these planes return to pick them up, the craft are ready to go into battle without delay.

As the plane enters one of these repair hangars, it first gets a complete steam bath to remove the layers of battlefront grease, mud, or, perhaps, desert sand. Then it takes its place on the "production line"—working in reverse—where the plane is completely taken down.

Fuselage parts go one way for inspection and repair. Large cannon or antiaircraft shell holes that could not be patched abroad by combat service crews are either fixed or complete new sections put in if necessary.

Even the crew undergoes interrogation by intelligence officers in order to check aircraft performance, run down particular idiosyncrasies of certain craft, and ascertain what improvements might be necessary.

The electrical section checks the many miles of wiring and sends out electrical apparatus to its own repair section. Radio equipment goes into a special shop. Flight instruments go to another special shop of their own, where they are recalibrated. Generally, to save time, flight instruments are replaced immediately from spares usually held in readiness.

Engines and propellers are taken to their own repair sections. If the engine has been in service for 500 hours, it is usually replaced by a newly reconditioned engine.

To keep pace with today's global war conditions, the engine test building in one of these repair depots has what is claimed to be one of the largest man-made weather units in operation. Tests can be conducted here to simulate temperature and humidity conditions in locations ranging from Africa to Alaska and the South Pacific.

New York Super-Airport

Here are some "wide-eyed" statistics compiled by Popular Science Monthly regarding New York City's new airport in Queens Borough which is now known as "Idlewild."

Quoting predictions of Mayor F. H. La Guardia:

"Scheduled flights . . . will reach the staggering total of 950 daily. They will include . . . super-cargo and passenger planes weighing up to 150 tons.

"Every hour on the hour a big airliner will hop off for a trip across the Atlantic.

"Week-end jaunts to London and Paris will be as easy, if not as common, as visits from New York to Atlantic City now are.

"Children in New York will get fresh tree-ripened bananas, and other tropical fruits . . . at one-third the present price each day by air from the West Indies or Central America."

Being built within sight of Manhattan's skyscrapers, and only 10 miles from La Guardia Field, Idlewild sprawls over 2,576 acres. Its concrete runways will crisscross the airport for 13 miles, and there will be three huge landing areas in Jamaica Bay for seaplanes.

Concrete to be used in the 200-foot runways will be enough to build a regulation state highway from New York to Washington.

Three of the runways will be two miles in length, longer than any ever built. The runways will be laid in pairs in four wind directions enabling planes to take off simultaneously on each pair.

Idlewild will relieve La Guardia Field of international and transcontinental air traffic.

Ten thousand people are expected to commute there daily from the city and suburbs.

Some innovations predicted by Popular Science:

Portable control towers to overcome the limited vision of the main tower due to distance; "nose hangars" to save material; fog-busting radio mechanisms to make possible landings and takeoffs in all kinds of weather; helicopters to shuttle in passengers from the hearts of the city, from La Guardia, and other points.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P" and "Q" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

July 11—Red "R" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

New point values now in effect.

Canned Goods—Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid, will expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—July 21—Stamp No. 21, now good for one pound, expires on this date.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for three gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Boston Ready To Greet Grand Lodge of Elks

Some 2,500 delegates and Grand Lodge members representing more than a half a million members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks will gather at the Hotel Statler in Boston next Saturday for the National War Conference and 79th Grand Lodge session.

Saturday will be devoted to registration while on Sunday evening E. Mark Sullivan, Grand Exalted Ruler, will give a reception and dinner to the Grand Lodge family. On Monday, official opening of the conference, public exercises and a pageant will be held in the evening on the Charles River Esplanade at the Hatch Shell. At this time Mr. Sullivan will make his report to the Nation. Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin also will speak.

Business sessions will begin on Tuesday with the election of officers in the afternoon. Tuesday evening the new Grand Exalted Ruler will tender a reception and dinner to the Exalted Rulers of the country attending.

Boston's Postmaster Warns to Mail Early

Christmas may be a long time away to the average citizen but to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly it is only two months—as far as mail for members of the armed forces overseas are concerned—and the first "mail early" warning has just been issued.

In order that Christmas parcels may reach the addressees on time and in good condition, Mr. Connelly said, the Post Office Department, in co-operation with the War and Navy Departments, has arranged for the early acceptance of such parcels for members of United States armed forces serving outside continental United States.

Mailing time begins Sept. 15 for those who receive their mail through an A. P. O. or fleet post office in care of the postmaster at New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, Miami, Presque Isle or Seattle, or through a naval installation or station in care of the postmaster at Seattle.

The period from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15 has been designated for mailing parcels and cards for delivery by Christmas to Army personnel but for naval forces the mailing may be as late as Nov. 1.

No requests from the addressees are required in connection with Christmas parcels mailed to Army personnel during this period only, Mr. Connelly said. All such mail should be marked "Christmas Parcel." Special efforts will be made to effect deliverey of all Christmas parcels mailed during that period in time for Christmas.

In view of the urgent need for shipping space to transport materials directly essential to the war effort, Christmas parcels shall not exceed the present limits of five pounds in weight or 15 inches in length or 36 inches in length and girth combined, said Mr. Connelly.

It is pointed out that members of the armed forces are amply provided with food and clothing and the public is urged not to include such matter in gift parcels. Not more than one Christmas parcel or package shall be accepted for mailing in any one week when sent by or on behalf of the same person or concern to or for the same addressee.

All articles for the Christmas parcel should be packed in metal, wood or solid fiberboard, or strong double faced corrugated fiberboard, or strong fully telescoping cardboard boxes, the Postmaster warned.

CLEARANCE

this sale is held only twice a year.. ...65,000 worth of quality clothes... NOW at much reduced prices....if you wish exclusive clothes at a price....this is an opportunity....

dresses now 10.90 - 14.90 - 18.90
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U.S. ARMY AWC AIR FORCES

The Air Corps Needs You!

Yes, Mister, Miss or Mrs. Civilian, you too can be the proud wearer of air service wings. Join the civilian volunteers now, with the Army Air Corps 1st Fighter Command. Give a few hours of your time each week and at the end of three months you earn your wings and become a full-fledged civilian member of the Aircraft Warning Corps. Hundreds of patriotic men and women are engaged in this vitally necessary and fascinating work. For further enlistment information, apply in person, Room 807 at 18 Tremont Street or write to Personnel Dept., Box 36, North Postal Annex, Boston.

We Serve In War and Peace

As a leading New England institution celebrating our 91st year of service to the community, we are glad to co-operate with the 1st Fighter Command, bringing this urgent message to you. Fire departments protect our lives and property against the ravages of fire, our air raid system protects us against the far greater horror of enemy air raids. Volunteer now. Do your part.

MAIL THIS APPLICATION TODAY!

To the Personnel Director, Boston Air Defense Wing—Post Office Box 36
N. Postal Annex, Boston, or Apply in Person, Room 807, 18 Tremont St.

I am interested in offering my services to the Boston Information Center of the Aircraft Warning System and would like to have further details.

Name..... Phone No.....

Address..... City.....

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Giraud's Abilities as Leader Tested in Divergent Fields

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gen. Henri Giraud, Commander in Chief of the French Army in North Africa and Co-President of the French Committee of National Liberation, is in Washington. During his stay, he will confer with the President of the United States who invited the French leader to come some time ago.

Washington, however, has made it clear that General Giraud has come rather in his military capacity than as Co-Chairman of the French Supreme Council in North Africa. The sense of this cautious statement on the part of the American authorities evidently is that General Giraud's visit is likely to speed up the equipment of the French Army, but that he will not obtain recognition of the French Council as the provisional government of France.

The American public will have occasion to meet the French leader who is scheduled to speak publicly at New York on July 14, French Bastille Day.

The veteran general is certainly one of the best and of the most typical examples of French military tradition. He is not only a valorous soldier; he has been considered by the French as the very incarnation of intrepid fighting spirit. His qualities of military leadership have been recognized by his chiefs as well as by his subordinates.

Won Name of 'The Lion'

Marshal Lyautey under whose command General Giraud carried out some of his most outstanding military actions called him a "seigneur" (war lord) and his devoted soldiers of the French Foreign Legion who are not easily impressed by their officers gave him the sobriquet of "The Lion."

Former French Premier Paul Reynaud, however, who has been Giraud's classmate and friend expressed his opinion in a manner which—while emphasizing General Giraud's military valor—leaves some doubt if he actually believed Giraud qualified to become highest leader of the French Army.

General Giraud's military record is outstanding. Not less than 12 times has his name been mentioned in French Army communiqués for acts of particular bravery. He was seriously wounded during Warld War I, for the first time taken prisoner by the Germans—and helped by Edith Cavell— succeeded in escaping and in joining his troops. He was a most successful leader of the French Army during the difficult Moroccan campaign and it was his regiment which took prisoner Abd el Krim, chief of the insurgent tribes.

During World War II he commanded the French Seventh Army, which entered Belgium, but was called by Gen. Maxime Weygand, new French Generalissimo, to rally the shattered elements of General Corap's Ninth Army which had been completely beaten and disorganized by the Nazi panzer divisions.

However, the light tank in which General Giraud went to join his headquarters was captured by the Germans and the French army leader was sent to the German prison camp of Königstein. It was from this mountain fortress that Giraud succeeded in making his dramatic escape two years later.

Despite his unfortunate experience during the battle of France, Giraud's generalship, his high skill as tactical leader cannot be doubted. He has inherited Marshal Ferdinand Foch's indomitable will to win and he has never been discouraged in the hour of defeat. He is a great French patroit who never hesitates to sacrifice his all to the service of his country.

When General Giraud agreed to collaborate with the Americans, he left his wife and his children behind although he knew that the Nazis and Laval would take revenge for his flight on these innocents. Giraud's family reportedly has been sent to Germany.

Strategy in Question

On the other hand, however, General Giraud so far has never proved to be a great strategist and to have mastered the tactics of modern mechanized warfare. When, in 1939, he became a member of the French Supreme Military Council he agreed with his chief and believed that the obsolete military doctrine of Marshal Pétain and of General Weygand was the quintessence of modern military strategy.

He was as anxious as the other French generals to rebuke the "unproved" theories of Col. Charles de Gaulle whose books, however, had been widely read by the enemy and whose military conceptions were eventually applied by the German High Command.

As army commander at Metz (Lorraine) Giraud had de Gaulle as a subordinate but the four-star general had only scant affection for the disturbing young officer.

General Giraud probably learned from the catastrophe of the French Army. How far and how much he has adapted himself to new methods of war is a secret that only the future will disclose. Yet his dislike of the subtle game of politics has not changed since he returned from Germany. "I am above politics," he declared when he arrived in Algiers.

Promoted to the civil as well as military leadership in French North Africa, Giraud, however, could not escape playing politics and his rôle has mainly been a political one. Actual military command during the Tunisian campaign lay in the hands of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and of his British-American staff while the French troops who participated in the battle were commanded by Gen. Alphonse Julin, Giraud's deputy commander.

Although strongly backed by Washington and since recently by London, too, General Giraud has not been rated a success as political chief of French North and West Africa. It took him some time to understand the political implications in North Africa and to get rid of the dangerous adventurers who—even after the Anglo-American occupation—continued to work behind the scene and who, covered by Giraud's fame, carried out their politically dangerous and financially dishonest plans.

Today, after some dismal experiences, General Giraud has become more clear-sighted and has ousted most of Vichy's civil personnel. But he is still reluctant to extend the necessary purge to the Vichy officers corps.

Despite his predominantly military interests, General Giraud appears to be determined not to give up his rôle as chief of France's most important colonies. An American observer reports how today the General endeavors to grapple with the problems of civil administration, reading "heavy tomes on politics, jurisprudence, and economics." However, better comprehension of administrative methods does not make a political leader and a statesman.

General Giraud's entire background may be an obstacle to his becoming the future leader of France. He has grown up in the tradition of the French bourgeoisie and later of the French military clan which were separated by a deep gap from the bulk of the French people.

Allied With Conservatives

This gap is certainly not unbridgeable but General Giraud's record is that of an officer linked with the most reactionary circles in France. His open criticism of the republican regime enraged Edouard Daladier who wanted to remove Giraud from command.

It was this record which, during his last stay in France, induced the French underground movement to reject collaboration with Giraud who, at that time, already was planning his trip to North Africa.

Today, General Giraud has introduced and accepted republican legality in North Africa because he felt that this was the only way to bring about French unity. He will most probably stick to his word and hand over power to a French National Assembly after the liberation. Although a man of high ambitions, Giraud apparently is not a general of the "coup d'état." He is patriot enough to accept a new democracy in France, even if this development runs against his intimate feelings.

France, however, needs leaders who will not reluctantly give in to popular pressure but who take the initiative to carry out necessary reforms. It is apprehension of Giraud's inadequacy as political chief which increasingly severs the French people from a man whom otherwise they would consider as a great patriot and a loyal servant of his country. Anglo-American intervention in favor of General Giraud is not likely to strengthen his position against General de Gaulle but rather to make many Frenchmen suspicious of Giraud's actual intentions.

There is, however, hope that future developments will lift the burden of political responsibility from Giraud's shoulders and conscribe him to purely military tasks.

Way to Martinique Is Smoothed

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 8

The Algiers Committee, which Henri Honoré Giraud heads jointly with Gen. Charles de Gaulle, has invested Henri Etienne Hoppenot, General Giraud's diplomatic representative in Washington, with extraordinary powers to negotiate with Admiral Georges Robert, the High Commissioner of Martinique. It also has named a commander of the armed forces in the Antilles, Brig. Gen. Henri Jacomy, to supersede Admiral Robert in that capacity.

Persons in close touch with the move to bring Martinique and Guadaloupe over to the side of the United Nations said it was probable that the Algiers Committee eventually would appoint someone other than General Jacomy to replace Admiral Robert as High Commissioner. They said that M. Hoppenot, if he successfully negotiates the switch, might himself take charge temporarily at least.

M. Hoppenot is a career diplomat who was French Minister at Montevideo when he resigned last year in protest against the calling of Pierre Laval to power at Vichy and the shipment of French workers to Germany. At that time he went to Buenos Aires and later came to Washington as Chief Civilian Official of the French Military Mission, after American troops occupied North Africa.

Washington officials insist that negotiations with Admiral Robert are a matter for the French Committee to carry out, but they acknowledge an interest in seeing that a friendly administration be established on Martinique.

South African Citizens Deciding On Union's Role in War and Peace

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 8—South Africans went to the polls on July 7 in a general election to decide whether this country should continue fighting in this war.

This is a big enough issue in itself, when it is considered what might be the repercussions from a South African decision to quit. But there are other big issues at stake—both for South Africa and for the world.

South Africans in the near future will be having a big say in the future of their whole continent. South Africa will be the trial ground for far-reaching experiments in the solution of color problems. Moreover, opportunity lies ahead of South Africa for an important role in postwar reconstruction.

Though excitement runs high throughout the Union, there is very little serious misapprehension, either among South Africans or among the United Nations generally, and no widespread expectation that South Africa's famous Springbok troops will be recalled from Mediterranean battlefronts, or that British and American troops and ships will be banned from South Africa.

Smuts, Empire Statesman

The answer lies in a single name—Smuts. For Jan Christian Smuts, besides being South Africa's greatest contemporary political figure, is second only to Prime Minister Churchill in standing as an Empire statesman. It was Smuts who courageously led South Africa into the war with a majority of only 13 in the South African Parliament against Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog's neutrality policy.

In a Parliament of only 153, members that was a slender majority, in view of the great and grave issues involved. In fact, at a time when British war prospects were at their lowest ebb, South African political stability looked precarious. General Smuts had the toughest political job in the whole Empire.

Faced by Peace Motion

In an assembly where 42 per cent supported General Hertzog, General Smuts faced a Hertzog peace motion advocating South Africa's withdrawal from the war in favor of peace with Germany and a policy of neutrality.

But Prime Minister Smuts won the day. And he has continued to hold the upper hand with General Hertzog's successor in the role of chief opposition leader, namely Daniel F. Malan, an implacable Republican, or Nationalist as he call his party, which seeks first to escape from the war, second, to escape from British ties, and, third, to check the progress of colored South Africans toward equal status with whites. The favorable change in the war situation for the Allies has greatly helped General Smuts who has all along showed great wisdom in seeing North Africa as a pivot of United Nations attack on Italy and Germany.

Troops at the Front

As North African armies, including many South Africans, have swept from success to success and Axis prospects have dwindled correspondingly, the policy of Dr. Malan and other anti-warites has lost popularity.

Dr. Malan finds some listeners to his claim that Britain and the United Nations are winning a war which will result in the spread of Bolshevism.

There are some conservative Boer farmers, for instance who are thinking most of cheap labor. But Dr. Malan is thought to have indicated that he doesn't wish to be Premier at the present juncture of South African affairs when he refused a pre-election request to lead an antiwar coalition.

Leaders of Opposition

Other antiwar leaders are Oswald Pirow, former Minister of Defense, who heads the so-called New Order group, and N. C. Havenga, leader of the late General Hertzog's Afrikaner Party.

Among opposition leaders, Mr. Pirow makes the least attempt to conceal his desire to be a Führer. Mr. Havenga has refused to join up with Dr. Malan because he [Havenga] wants the English to have equal rights with South Africans in South Africa. Prior to the present election General Smuts had increased the majority for his regime from 13 to 21.

The parties stood as follows:

Prowar: United Party, 72; Dominion Party, 8; Labor, 4; Representatives of natives, 3; total 87.

Antiwar: Nationalists, 41; New Order, 16; Afrikaner, 8; Independent, 1; total, 66.

Soldier Vote by Mail

Of 1,250,000 South African electors, about 200,000 are serving as troops who have marked their cards and returned them by post.

The present election won't be affected by the native vote. The native population has, so far, won only partial enfranchisement. They have already elected three native representatives to the Assembly and will retain these seats in the next Parliament.

The great distances involved in South Africa, together with wartime travel restrictions, are complicating this election for many persons. For instance, there is the story of the woman who has traveled 1,600 miles to vote for General Smuts.

A polling officer in Caprivi Zipfel is said to have left Pretoria three weeks ago traveling by car and train and then by barge down Zambesi so as to be on the job.

Ballot Boxes Parachuted

Ballot boxes have been dropped by parachute. The machinery for getting soldier votes from London, Delhi, and Malta is reported to have worked well. But final results won't be known for a few weeks.

Most observers, both in South Africa and in London are confident in a Smuts victory.

They are anxious, however, for South Africa to give its great statesman a clear-cut mandate to undertake a major role, not only in the final phases of the war but in framing a new world order, on a basis of the fullest co-operation with all peoples working for the benefit of mankind—which was a favorite maxim of Gen. Louis Botha, first Premier of the Union of South Africa, who, like General Smuts, fought the British first and became friends afterward.

South Africa Votes In Vital Elections

Recorded by CBS

New York, July 8

Polls are taking place in South Africa today in what is generally regarded as one of the most important general elections in the history of the Union, but the final results are not likely to be known until the end of the month, the British radio reported today.

Russian Strategists Foresaw German Tank Onslaughts

Continued from Page 1

will soon be known how right some of the Russians have been in their belief that the third German summer offensive will be the severest trial yet faced by the Red Army.

Their view is supported by the following points made by Soviet military observers:

1. The present German army on the eastern front is larger numerically than it was either in 1942 or 1941. The proportion of vassal troops in this army is much smaller than last year although the Germans have again mobilized large numbers of Czechs, Poles, and other subject peoples under the German colors.

2. The German panzers are numerically as strong as ever and their technical quality is far superior to the tank armies of 1941.

3. The Luftwaffe is perhaps homewhat weaker, but still a formidable weapon capable of inflicting dangerous blows and gaining superiority on chosen sectors.

Vast Labor Resources

4. German total mobilization may not have achieved all that Dr. Joseph Goebbels has claimed for it, but it would be absurd to underestimate the labor power of a continent like Europe, however discontented that labor may be.

5. The morale of the German Army, however sordid its ingredients, is still one of blind devotion to Hitler.

Thanks partly to bungling propaganda abroad German soldiers in the mass are convinced that their nation will be condemned to perpetual penance in the case of defeat.

All in all, the Russians were not feeling too happy this morning when the radio announced the news. They know this offensive can be stopped only at the cost of more Russian blood. They have seen two specimens of the German Tiger tank at the Trophies Exhibition and realize what effort must be needed in order to knock out even one of these monsters, hundreds of which are now battering Russian lines far south and west of Moscow.

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Under the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, Treasury Department regulations as to Withheld Taxes provide that:

1. Employers who have withheld more than $100 during a calendar month must pay all funds so withheld to an authorized depositary bank within ten days after the close of that month. (Withholdings during March, June, September or December may accompany the return to the Collector of Internal Revenue, which will be required for each calendar quarter.)
2. The employer need not open a bank account in order to make payment of Withheld Taxes to a depositary bank.
3. A Prescribed Depositary Receipt for Withheld Taxes will be issued by the depositary bank to the employer as his evidence of payment.
4. Depositary banks are not permitted to accept Treasury Notes, Tax Series or other public debt securities of the United States as payment of Withheld Taxes.

This Bank has qualified as a Depositary for Withheld Taxes. The first payment should be made not later than August 10. Any one of our 23 banking offices will be prepared to receive payments well in advance of that date.

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★ ★ ★ GOOD NEWS FROM THE PRODUCTION FRONT ★ ★ ★

WORKING TOGETHER

American enterprise and its time-tested production methods are meeting and fulfilling the most imposing demands ever placed upon the industry of any country

IT HAS BEEN our privilege to play an important part in war production—geared with the supply services of the Army and Navy, and with almost 19,000 other producers who have worked with us.

Figures show how successful this "partnership" has been. But they do not show the valuable direction and cooperation we have had from Army and Navy officials. Nor do they indicate the fine spirit of "teamwork" shown by our suppliers and sub-contractors.

While 18,735 organizations have shared our big job of war production, there have actually been more than 68,000 such "partnerships" established. For, in many cases, several divisions of General Motors have gone to the same source, though for different types of work.

It is interesting to note that nearly three-fourths of the firms which have furnished us parts for war products, employ less than 500 people. Of these more than half employ 100 or less.

We have chosen our sub-contractors and suppliers carefully, in order to secure those best qualified for the work at hand.

In this we have had one great advantage: "Sub-contracting" is merely a wartime extension of a time-honored General Motors method. We have always dealt with thousands of suppliers of materials and parts.

And so we have known how to proceed in establishing sources dependable as to both quality and efficiency of performance—not only among organizations with which we have formerly worked, but also with the thousands of others which it has been necessary to add.

This sub-contracting "know-how"—combined with manufacturing "know-how"—is largely responsible for the consistent quality of the war goods produced. It also accounts for cost reductions totaling hundreds of millions of dollars, turned back to the Government.

The "partnership" of the Armed Forces, General Motors and the thousands of other businesses involved—some large, some small—is but one example of cooperative wartime endeavor by the automobile industry.

All companies in this mass-production industry have been cooperating with one another—and with organizations not formerly supplying the automotive industry—in order to utilize all knowledge and facilities suited to the task.

The success of this method demonstrates one fact of tremendous importance to all Americans:

American enterprise and its time-tested production methods are meeting and fulfilling the most imposing demands ever placed upon the industry of any country.

FACTS ON GENERAL MOTORS SUB-CONTRACTING

Total number of sub-contractor-supplier connections with GM divisions	68,505
Number of separate organizations from which GM purchased parts, materials, services and supplies	18,735

★ ★ ★

Size of organizations furnishing us with parts for war production—as indicated by special survey—was as follows:

Firms employing less than 100 people	43%
Firms employing 100 to 500 people	31%
Firms employing more than 500 people	26%

★ ★ ★

General Motors' policy on sub-contractors and suppliers has resulted in the spread of approximately one-half its war work to outside firms.

The figures above are taken from an exhaustive study of sub-contracting prepared in connection with a recent report to the War Department.

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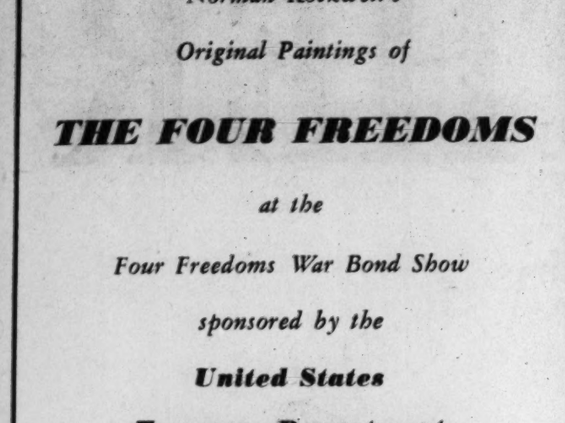

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Americans Surround Japanese Base at Munda—Russians Hold

Continued from Page 1

Munda from two new landing points on New Georgia Island, in the Central Solomons area where the enemy's hold has been weakened by a crushing naval defeat.

The new landings were disclosed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a communiqué which also contained the news that in the warship engagement during the darkness of July 5-6 above Munda in the Kula Gulf at least nine and possibly 11 Japanese cruisers and destroyers were sunk against the loss of the United States cruiser Helena.

A dispatch quoting sources at the South Pacific Headquarters of Admiral William F. Halsey said no other American warships even sustained damage in the engagement and that most of the more than 800 reported aboard the cruiser Helena were saved.

The growing weight of the Pacific offensive began to tell against Japan at the other end of the 750-mile arc as well. General MacArthur announced that in the jungle fight on the approaches to the Japanese air base of Salamaua, New Guinea, Australian troops captured Observation Hill between Salamaua and Mubo after its Japanese defenders had been killed or demoralized by 106 tons of bombs dropped in less than 45 minutes by Boston attack planes, Mitchell and Liberator bombers.

The new landings which increased the peril to Munda were made July 5, the communiqué disclosed. After American warships in the Kula Gulf had shelled Munda's supply base at Bairoko Anchorage before dawn July 5, troops swarmed ashore at Rice Anchorage, four miles northeast of Bairoko. That landing point is above Munda.

That night, other American forces stormed ashore at Zanana, six miles east of Munda. They fanned out in patrols and latest reports were that some of them were fighting the Japanese along the Barike River.

It was before dawn the following morning that American warships made contact in the Kula Gulf above the scene of the latest landing operations with a Japanese cruiser-destroyer force.

The surprised enemy was struck swift and telling blows by the guns of our warships, the communiqué said.

"In the first phase of the engagement, four or five hostile destroyers were struck by smashing broadsides that within five minutes destroyed or set afire the entire group," it related.

"Three or possibly four enemy light cruisers were then taken under fire. All were either sunk or afire within 15 minutes. One was beached."

Two More Enemy Destroyers Sunk

Later while the cruiser Helena's survivors were being rescued, "our destroyers intercepted and sank two of three enemy ships attempting to escape from the Gulf and damaged the third."

The dispatch from Admiral Halsey's Headquarters said American warships trapped a numerically superior enemy force in the narrow gulf at close range and forced it to fight.

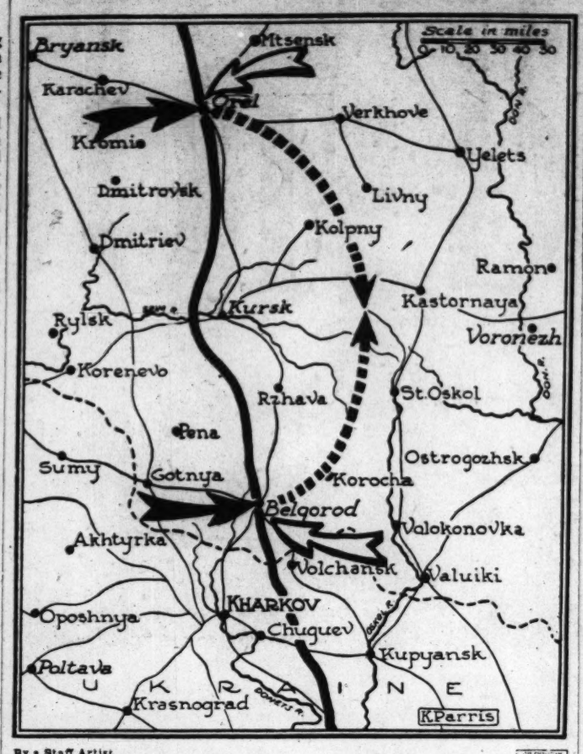
Previously, General MacArthur's Headquarters had listed the enemy's Kula Gulf losses as six ships probably sunk and four damaged.

While American Corsair fighters were in the air July 7 patrolling above Rendova Island, which the United States seized June 30, within artillery shelling distance of Munda, and over American landing forces at Zanana, they encountered Japanese bombers escorted by 58 Zeros. The resultant dog fights increased to approximately 190 the number of planes the enemy has expended trying to wrest mastery of the skies over the Central Solomons from the Americans.

Out of that latest force of raiders, the Coarsairs shot down three bombers and nine Zeros at a cost of only one of their own. The communiqué did not make clear whether the raiders succeeded in breaking through to their targets.

American planes got in some heavy blows of their own. Above the Kula Gulf on Kolombangara Island, Avenger torpedo bombers and Dauntless dive bombers, escorted by Wildcat fighters, blasted the Japanese air base area at Vila with 28 tons of bombs. Later Mitchell medium bombers, escorted by Lightnings and Warhawks, expanded the attack.

Over the New Guinea jungle front, in addition to the aerial bombardment of Observation Hill, Allied planes bombed and strafed the Japanese at Bobdubi, within five miles of Salamaua, and raided the supply barge sector of Labu Lagoon above Salamaua near Lae.



By a Staff Artist

Nazi Strategy in Russia

In attacking the Russian lines between Orel and Belgorod, the Germans apparently are seeking to encircle a large force of Russians concentrated in a 60-mile-deep salient behind Kursk. Solid black arrows show the points at which the Germans have struck, while the shaded arrows represent the projected path of the encirclement. White arrows show how Russian defenses and counterblows have thus far effectively thwarted the German plan.

Scots Guards Motor 2,800 Miles to Fight

By the Associated Press

London, July 8

A great 28-day, 2,800-mile trek by a battalion of Scots Guards from Syria to the Mareth Line was disclosed belatedly today by the War Office.

The Guards traveled by motor transport with other units and lost only seven or eight of their hundreds of vehicles enroute. They arrived in Tunisia in time to play a leading role in the successful Medenine Battle on March 6, the War Office said.

Allies Retain Initiative After Rout of Japanese

Continued from Page 1

doomed, even though they may put up their usual stubborn last-ditch jungle fight.

Alongside immobilization of Munda—the chief enemy airfield in these parts—the Vila base across the Kula Gulf, has been pummeled into disuse. As long as Allied ships control the seas and their planes control the air, New Georgia and Kolombangara Islands are plums ripe for picking.

Drive Without Letup

From all accounts, General MacArthur has no intention of letting the present initiative slip out of his hands.

Stories of air battles and bombings that have raged during the past few days indicate what kind of strength he has ready at call.

Avengers, Dauntless dive bombers, Wildcats, Warhawks, Corsairs, Mitchells, Liberators and Flying Fortresses in considerable numbers have been slogging at enemy targets and battling against attacking Japanese bombers and fighters.

Already the enemy has lost 178 planes in this area alone against the Allied officially admitted 35.

The drain on enemy air strength as a result of these losses—letting alone other planes that may never have reached home bases—is very much greater than on the Allied side.

So far there is no evidence that the Japanese have hit at the Allied air bases at Guadalcanal and elsewhere. On the other hand, the Allies have kept up their assaults on the Japanese hideouts at Buin, Faisi, Buka, and Reketa. These together with Rabaul are the chief places from which any enemy aerial counteroffensive can be launched.

If they can be kept in a state of turmoil, then the opportunities for enemy action are curtailed. In view of all these facts, it is possible to look at the present position on the Solomons flank with optimism, though there is still heavy fighting and difficult maneuvering ahead on land, sea, and air.

Although the focal point of the offensive move is over New Georgia, the remainder of this front cannot be ignored. The important strategic occupation of the Trobriand and Woodlark Islands has gone ahead in complete quietude. But over on the left flank there are significant moves afoot.

The landing at Nassau Bay wasn't in itself the cause of the flare-up at Mubo. Activity there is an integral part of the whole strategic conception of the present move, which fundamentally is jockeying for positions in preparation for the greater offensive that is to come.

Australians In Action

Mubo has importance as great as Rendova, even though actual fighting is on a very minor scale.

The air assault on Japanese positions around Mubo was the biggest thing yet staged against a land target in the Southern Pacific war. It was for the Japanese 45 minutes of a concentrated inferno when well over 50 Liberators and Mitchells hurled 106 tons of bombs on the small Japanese defensive area.

Immediately following this blast Australian troops moved in to occupy an observation hill commanding a position overlooking the western flank of Japanese defenses around Mubo.

If the Japanese on Mubo can be cut off or squeezed back onto their perimeter defenses, plans for dissolution of Salamaua can be made.

Nazis Punish Cortes Members

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—The German radio said yesterday that disciplinary measures had been taken against members of the Spanish Cortes who last month wrote Generalissimo Franco asking that the monarchy be restored in Spain.

"Their offense is regarded as all the more culpable as it took place at a time when Spain, in view of the international situation, requires inner unity," said the radiocast, recorded here by the Associated Press.

All the 25 signers of the message to Franco were understood to have been members of the Spanish Cortes, whose duty it is to advise the Cabinet and Chief of State and who enjoy parliamentary immunity. Some, at least, were members of the National Council of the Falange, Spain's only party.

Russia:

German Reserves Meet Stiff Fighting

Moscow dispatches said the German reserves were moving up to the front through smoke and dust along paths marked by wrecked machines and the bodies of German fallen.

Nazi Air Force squadrons were reported to be attached constantly to the invasion armored columns under a new German plan of attack, which appears to be a varient of the traditional German theory of encirclement.

Soviet dispatches said the Germans were finding their objectives packed with Red Army men determined to fight to the finish rather than give an inch. The Red Air Force was declared to be on at least an equal footing with that of the Germans.

The Russians for the most part are fighting tanks with stationary artillery, but also are employing tanks against tanks, a throwback to earlier tactics. A Tass correspondent said Soviet medium tanks made in Britain had engaged a group of 60-ton Tigers—approximately double their size—and destroyed four.

A Transocean dispatch broadcast by the Berlin Radio said air forces were used on both sides in masses hardly ever witnessed before and that both Germans and Russians "are now employing tanks in unexampled numbers."

The German High Command communiqué, also broadcast from Berlin, declared Army units, artillery, fighter-bombers, and tactical air forces destroyed more than 400 Soviet tanks and 193 planes on July 7.

"The deeply echeloned enemy defense system was broken through after stubborn fighting in wooded territory and in villages," the German bulletin said.

The strength of Russian forces is so great, according to Soviet dispatches, that even where the Germans succeed in penetrating Soviet positions they have been unable to consolidate for long. Soviet counterattacks have served to throw the shock troops off balance.

The Russians declared flatly that Belgorod was the only area in which the Germans made any advances, and these were limited to regions where good roads and vast stretches of open fields handicapped the defense.

In one action, Russian infantrymen crouched in their trenches until 50 tanks had crossed and recrossed the earthworks in an effort to crush them and open the way for Nazi riflemen to follow. Despite the hot dust and stifling exhaust fumes, the Red Army men stayed put until the armored group considered that mission completed and moved on. Then the Russians sprang up and hurled grenades into the treads to immobilize the bulk of the enemy.

Directly behind the battlefront, Russian soldiers are helping the peasants bring in the harvest. To the Russians, victory in the grain fields is as important as that on the battlefields. They have men to spare for both.

Dispatches from Moscow report that General Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge is commanding the German offensive on the Russian front, but thus far there has been no word as to who is directing the Russian defense.

According to last reports, Col. Gen. F. I. Golikov, who directed the Russian offensive against Kharkov last winter, was in command of Soviet forces on the Voronezh Front, and Col. Gen. Max Andreivitch Seiter was in charge in the Orel sector to the north.

Whether there has been any recent change in these assignments was unknown.

Mediterranean:

Sicily and Sardinia Under Constant Fire

The relentless Allied air assault against Sicily and Sardinia went through its fifth consecutive day July 7 with heavy bombings of airfields and other military targets, it was announced at Allied Headquarters in North Africa.

Enemy fighter opposition was reported to have been on a "reduced scale," but nevertheless Allied fighters shot down 10 Axis planes for a loss of five of their own.

Gerbini in Eastern Sicily, scene of a titanic air battle between American Flying Fortresses and heavy bombers. However, in addition to the enemy aircraft confirmed as destroyed, gunners of the Eighth Air Force probably destroyed 525 more, and damaged 501.

Losses of American planes averaged only 3.91 per cent in 7,067 sorties against Germany and German-occupied Europe, a shortie being a single flight by one plane.

American bombing operations in the European theater began July 4 last year when American crews manned six A-20 Boston light bombers of the Royal Air Force and accompanied six RAF-manned planes on a daylight attack against Nazi objectives in the Netherlands.

Twelve months later, on Independence Day this year, the operations had grown until formations of several hundred heavy bombers attacked Le Mans, Nantes and La Pallice, dropping 544 tons of bombs. In this operation they shot down 46 German planes, scored 35 probables, and damaged seven, while losing eight.

German fighter opposition has increased markedly as operations of the Eighth Air Force have increased, the Department related, but Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commanding general of the Force, reported the morale of the bomber crews is as high as ever.

"None of the crews has a feeling that they are overmatched," General Eaker wrote. "The bomber crews have a complete confidence in their ability to take a heavy toll of German fighters."

A monthly box score since August disclosed that the heaviest total of bombs—2,865½ tons—was dropped by the American bombers in May. This month also saw the greatest destruction of enemy interceptors—340 definitely destroyed, 108 probables, 167 damaged. The Eighth Air Force lost 67.

The costliest month to the Americans was June, 1943, when they lost 85 heavy bombers while dropping 2,458 tons of bombs and destroying 304 enemy planes, with 69 probables and 121 damaged.

Allied 'Stubbornness' Surprise to Japan

By the Associated Press

New York July 8

The "surprising stubbornness" of United States forces in the South Pacific was described yesterday by the Tokyo Radio in a broadcast to Italy which said the battle raging in the Solomons "will have an incredible and decisive weight on the development of the present tremendous war."

The broadcast, as reported to the Office of War Information, said "the enemy landing attempt in the Solomon Islands is most stubborn in an incredible way," and added:

"Their efforts are simply desperate. Let us admit with complete frankness the surprising stubbornness of the enemy."

more than 100 enemy planes on July 5, was battered 19 more times on July 7 by Fortresses, Mitchells, and Marauders, and they did not encounter a single enemy aircraft.

American Warhawk fighters escorting RAF Baltimore bombers in a raid on Borizzo in Western Sicily gained six of the day's 10 victories. They hovered over Borizzo airfield for almost an hour.

While all of Western Sicily felt some of the weight of the bombardment — Warhawks even went down to strafe isolated military targets in the countryside—the great network of airfields in and around Gerbini was the main theater of Allied operations.

Following the day raids, RAF Wellington bombers carried the assault into the night with attacks on Palermo and Sciacca. They dropped a great weight of bombs on the railway yards at Palermo and left large fires raging.

Returning crews reported the weakness of ground fire over Palermo indicated the defenders were being swamped by the unceasing storm of explosives and incendiaries.

Nineteen times within 24 hours formations of Allied planes were in the sky over Gerbini. Bombs fell in layers. They tore up runways on all of Gerbini's 10 airdromes, smashed revetments, and plowed dispersal areas with explosive and fragmentation bombs.

The swarm of German and Italian defenders that rose to fight the Flying Fortresses three days ago was nowhere in sight, and except for some antiaircraft fire the attackers worked unhindered.

Allied Battle Fleet Poised for Action

Meanwhile, the Berlin Radio reported that battle units of the Allied Mediterranean Fleet, reinforced by recently arrived American cruisers and aircraft carriers, had left Gibraltar, leading "to the supposition that the American Allied Commander is preparing for an attack against Europe."

The broadcast declared that the Allies, in addition to strong concentrations of warships and transports, have 44 infantry divisions and 15 to 20 tank formations poised between Morocco and Syria.

U. S. Air Force:

Year's Operations In European Theater

The United States Army reported this summary of the first year's operations of the Eighth Air Force over Europe—68 daylight bombing missions, 102 industrial targets, naval bases, and war plants destroyed or damaged by a total of 11,423 tons of bombs, and 1,199 enemy planes shot down.

Losses were 276 American

China:

Canton Base Attacked By American Planes

Twenty American fighter-bombers attacked the Japanese base at Canton on the South China coast on July 7, the Berlin Radio quoted advices from Tokyo as saying.

The broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press, said one of the raiders was shot down.

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Labor Unity on Fourth Term Is Doubted Despite C. I. O. Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—There was little prospect today that the formation of a "political action committee" by the Congress of Industrial Organizations could bring anything approaching the unified support of American labor to the side of a single presidential candidate in the 1944 election.

The decision to establish a new political committee headed by Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and a close friend of President Roosevelt, is seen as the first open step by the C. I. O. in the furtherance of a fourth term for the New Deal.

However, three developments stood out today as virtually precluding the possibility that the C. I. O., populous and influential as it is, could unify labor behind the President.

The American Federation of Labor, never disposed to follow C. I. O. leadership, is solidly opposed to aligning itself behind a political party or a presidential candidate, and shows no sign of breaking its established policy.

John L. Lewis, President of the closely knit, well financed United Mine Workers of America, remains implacably opposed on grounds of both policy and personality to Franklin D. Roosevelt and there is every reason to expect that he will seek again to terminate Mr. Roosevelt's political career in 1944.

In no presidential election in all American history has it been evident that labor has ever voted as a bloc different from that of the country as a whole and there is impressive evidence to support that fact.

But whatever the rest of labor does, the C. I. O., on the authority of its Executive Committee, is now laying its lines to mobilize labor's full strength in the political campaigns which lie ahead.

Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, said that "other organizations" would be consulted, indicating a probable invitation to the American Federation of Labor, the Railway Brotherhoods, the National Farmers Union and perhaps other organizations to join in forming a united labor political front.

Mr. Murray made it clear that the C. I. O. board did not have a third political party in view but was thinking of an organization similar to Labor's Nonpartisan League, which was founded and dominated by John L. Lewis, former C. I. O. head.

The pro-New Deal character of the Committee membership was taken as an indication that the move might be aimed at supporting a fourth term for the President, although Murray refused to comment on the action's 1944 implications.

Others on Committee

In addition to Mr. Hillman, the Committee consists of R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, as Secretary; Sherman Dalrymple, President of the United Rubber Workers; Albert J. Fitzgerald, President of the United Electrical Workers, and either Van A. Bittner or David J. McDonald to represent the United Steel Workers, the Union headed by Mr. Murray.

The Committee was instructed to report back to the C. I. O. Executive Board in the fall, Mr. Murray said.

The Executive Board adopted a resolution affirming the C. I. O.'s no-strike-during-wartime pledge "despite the disappointment which we experienced over the action taken by Congress in overriding the President's veto of the Smith-Connally Act.

"The labor-baiting and administrating-hating forces in Congress enacted this vicious anti-labor measure to wreak vengeance for the acts of one individual who flouted the needs of the nation for continued production of vital war materials, ignored the machinery established for the adjustment of all labor disputes in order to guarantee continuous production, and recklessly caused a national strike in the coal fields," the resolution stated.

The Board pledged the C. I. O. to mobilize its forces for repeal of "this vicious anti-war, labor-baiting" measure, while continuing to guarantee no work stoppages for the duration.

No Solid Labor Vote

Even a quick glance a political history shows the large barriers against the possibility that labor can be persuaded to vote as a unit in the coming presidential election.

Thirty-seven per cent of all employed workers in the United States, and 41 per cent of all employed males, are engaged in manufacturing, building, construction, mining, transportation or other public utilities.

With employed workers in manufacturing, construction, mining, and transportation comprising 37 per cent of all workers, it might be thought that they could go very far to swing national elections. However, the record seldom shows a solid labor vote differing radically from any non-labor vote.

For one thing, American wage-earners are influenced in elections by many considerations other than their economic status. In 1928, Alfred E. Smith came to the presidential election with pro-labor records as Governor of New York and with the hearty support of most trade unions. But he lost most of the States where "labor" was strongest, such as New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan.

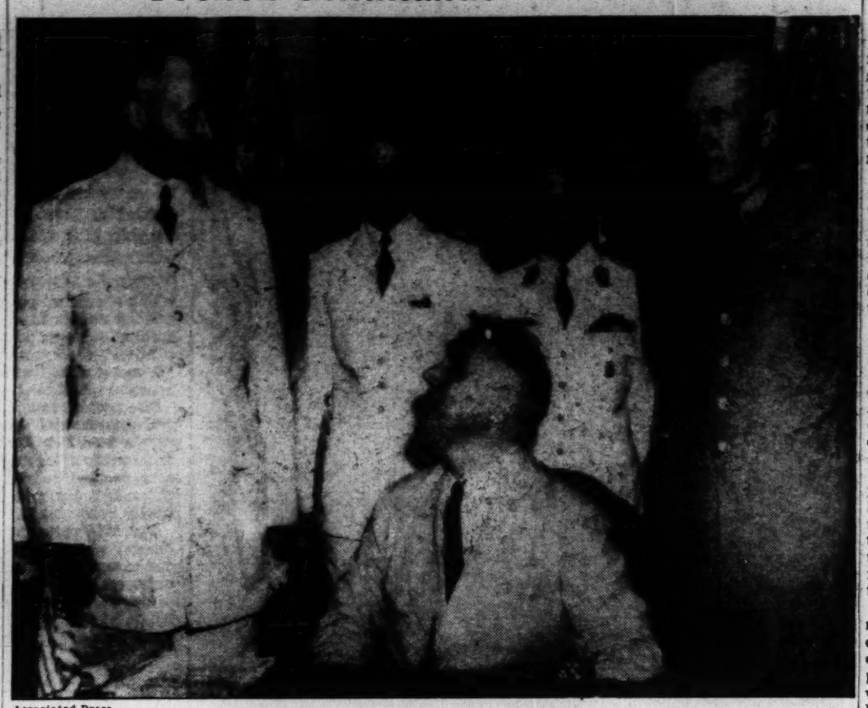
Labor Turned on Wilson

In 1916 Woodrow Wilson was considered pro-labor, largely because of his insistence that Congress make eight hours the normal working day on the railroads (the Adamson Act). But Wilson lost every industrial state in the East, also Illinois, and was re-elected by support of agricultural states in the Middle West and California.

In 1938, Frank Murphy came up for re-election as Governor of Michigan. In that State, no less than 55 per cent of all male workers are in manufacturing, construction, mining, or transportation, and Mr. Murphy had the indorsement of both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. Yet he lost by almost 100,000 votes. In 1940 "labor" was supposed still to be fairly enthusiastic for Roosevelt, but Willkie carried Michigan.

In the 1942 congressional elections the total vote for the Republican candidates rose exactly 5 percentage points, as compared with the 1940 vote, in both the East, largely industrial, and the Middle West, largely agricultural.

French Commander Welcomed



Associated Press

Giraud on Visit to Washington

The Commander in Chief of the French North African armed forces and Co-Chairman with General de Gaulle in the French Committee of National Liberation comes to the American Capital on the invitation of President Roosevelt. The visitor is welcomed to the White House by Mr. Roosevelt as Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff, looks on. In the rear are two of the aides of General Giraud.

Giraud Puts French Case Before Washington Officials

Continued from Page 1

tinique is transferred from pro-Vichy to Allied loyalty, and any programs adopted, pronouncements made or favors shown as a result of General Giraud's visit will be closely scrutinized by the French for their indication of evolving American policy. General Giraud's military mission cannot be wholly divorced from its political implications.

Responsible French and American opiinon in Washington holds that the policy for both the United States and Britain from now on should be to deal with the French Committee of National Liberation rather than to show further partiality for General Giraud or hostility to General de Gaulle, whatever their opinions may be of General de Gaulle's personal ambitions. A spokesman for the Fighting French delegation in Washington declared today:

"We have no intention of getting into any further strife. We Frenchmen have achieved unity through our National Committee to which we owe allegiance and we give that allegiance to General Giraud just as we give it to General de Gaulle. We don't intend to be disturbed by propaganda and we have full faith that the two co-chairmen of the French Committee, General Giraud and General de Gaulle, will be able to work together."

Second Denial Issued

This Fighting French spokesman denounced the behind-the-scenes attacks on General de Gaulle which have centered upon the allegation that the Fighting French chief demands an oath of personal allegiance to him from all persons joining the forces under his command or associating with the French National Committee in London.

The Fighting French delegation today issued a second denial that any such secret oath was required, declaring that the enlistment formula signed by Fighting French volunteers contains only the phrase:

"He (the volunteer) declares that he is enlisting to serve with honor, loyalty and discipline in the Free French forces for the duration of the war now in being plus three months."

It is stressed here that despite the attacks and confused politics, the Giraud visit can conceivably contribute greatly to Anglo-American-French harmony. General Giraud brings with him firsthand information on the political situation in North Africa, and will doubtless present to American high officials his version of the persistent newspaper reports that General de Gaulle is dangerously insisting on a purge of all North African officers who have served under Vichy. He can give President Roosevelt firsthand his views regarding the contention relayed by diplomatic officials from North Africa that such purges would seriously damage French Army morale.

Military Discussions

The purely military aspects of the Giraud mission will center on the rearmament of the 300,000 French troops in North Africa, which further recruting will raise to 400,000 men. French military officials are eager for this expansion and re-equipment, because they believe it will prove a potent factor in establishing French unity, earlier threatened by recruiting rivalry between the Fighting French and Giraudist groups.

To aid in these military discussions General Giraud brought with him from North Africa his aides, Maj. André Beaufré of the French Army, Maj. André Poniastowski, and Lieut. Georges Viret of the French Navy.

Among those who met General Giraud on arrival and who are particiapating in present discussions are Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, representing President Roosevelt; Admiral Ernest J. King, American Chief of Naval Operations, and Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Commander of the United States Army Air Force. The French leader was also greeted by the Chief of the French Military Mission here and by the head of the Fighting French delgation.

General Giraud talked with President Roosevelt for an hour yesterday, accompanied by his aides, and attended a dinner last night as guest of Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff.

A. F. of L. Ready to Greet Lewis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—American Federation of Labor officials are today preparing to decorate the Washington headquarters and offices of the organization throughout the country for the re-entry of John L. Lewis and the Mine Workers Union back into the A. F. of L. fold following statements of approval by two members of the three-man committee appointed by the labor group to confer with Mr. Lewis regarding reaffiliation.

The two members are Daniel J. Tobin, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the A. F. of L. The third member, George M. Harrison, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, is understood to hold a view similar to those voiced by his colleagues on the committee.

The next step on the road to reincorporation of the U. M. W. in the A. F. of L. is a conference of the committee of three with Mr. Lewis. Mr. Tobin has given no indication as to when this conference will be held. Action of the Executive Council of the Federation is expected to be determined by the report of the committee of three, to be presented when the Council meets in Chicago, Ill., in August.

The Teamsters' Union head announced his approval of the reaffiliation application by Mr. Lewis in an editorial under his signature in the July issue of the International Teamster, official organ of his organization. He said he was "strongly in favor of unifying the labor movement," and, to that end, would do all he could "to bring the miners back into the Federation."

Senate Backs President on Subsidies

Continued from Page 1

reversed itself repeatedly on subsidies. At times members admitted they had approved bills under a misapprehension. Having passed one measure dealing with subsidies the Senate promptly, by unanimous agreement, reversed itself.

Typical of the present situation is the House Ways and Means Committee action Monday, refusing 13 to 11 to report out the bill extending the life of the Guffey Bituminous Coal Act. The Act is due to expire Aug. 26, so that the committee action apparently kills the measure.

This action of the committee is inexplicable to many observers. Most coal operators favored the Act because it fixes prices and ends cut-throat competition. The Administration urged the Act, declaring it necessary more than ever now, as a stabilizing force in a chaotic situation. John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers urged continuation of the Act. Opponents, however, argued that the Act is no longer necessary inasmuch as the mines have been taken over by the Government. Unless some unforeseen last-minute action is taken the Act therefore is killed.

The same element of unexpectedness surrounded the Senate's sudden intervention yesterday in the corn-hog situation. This is a complicated matter the essence of which is that the Administration has fixed an anti-inflation corn price at a $1.07 ceiling. The Senate punched a hole in the ceiling of about 33 cents, or approximately one third.

The rights and wrongs of the corn ceiling are variously argued. But whatever the merits, it is obvious that if Congress breaches ceilings of particular items, without relationship to other cost-of-living matters, the whole anti-inflation line will give way.

As to this particular corn price ceiling, it is typical both in its complexity and its confusion.

Corn growers declare the ceiling is too low. They want higher prices. They are holding back needed corn. Their critics declare a "strike" is in progress. In fact Senator Clyde M. Reed (R) of Kansas, a Farm Bloc leader, used the word "strike" in connection with the situation. The farmers' point of view is clear. Halted by law from selling corn above $1.07 he can make a bushel yield the equivalent of $1.35 a bushel or more by feeding it to hogs and then selling the fattened animals.

This is being done, and the average weight of marketed hogs is 265-270 pounds, or about 45 pounds in excess of what the Government experts feel is advisable. Fat meat brings the same price as lean meat, though the nation's need now is for the latter, and animal lard can be replaced by cheaper vegetable oils and fats. In such a question as this all these various factors are involved, economic, agricultural and chemical, and many of them are of key importance in the war economy.

Senators like Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, who, a few weeks ago voted for the Smith-Connally anti-strike bill on the ground that it would prevent workers from breaching anti-inflation ceilings through higher wages, yesterday voted for the higher corn price, which ha sthe same effect for farmers.

The corn price controversy is involved in the larger fight over subsidies, because the Executive is waiting to see what happens before making plans. Farmers are also reported to be holding meat and various articles off the market until Washington uncertainty is cleared up.

Here are two elements in Washington's legislative uncertainty:

About one third of both Houses have already started vacations and gone home. Congress is operating with about two-thirds of its members.

Congress has not been home for a long time; nearly every member expresses a desire to find "what the home folks are thinking." Congress acknowledges it lacks a clear directive from the country.

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The Home Forum

The Sign of Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE SCRIPTURES are replete with references to the signs of spirituality. The sign of spiritual healing, for example, was one of the means by which the children of Israel were to recognize Moses' God-given authority as their leader. So, too, with Elijah, Elisha, and others, this ability to heal was a sign of spiritual power.

It was typical that the incredulous people of the Master's time should ask him for a sign to prove his prerogative to spiritual leadership. When John the Baptist sent two of his disciples to Jesus with the question, **"Art thou he that should come, or do we look for another?"** (Matthew 11:3), Jesus answered by referring to his healing works. **"Go and shew John again those things which ye do hear and see:"** he said, (*ibid.*, 4, 5), **"The blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the gospel preached to them."** For him, the ability to heal the sick, feed the hungry, and raise the dead by spiritual means alone was undeniable evidence of the understanding of God's presence and power.

The fact that Christ Jesus used his surpassing power to heal, save, and bless is of deep spiritual import, for the perversion of authority and leadership works havoc in the material world. The false influence of anti-Christ, having repudiated the religion of the prophets and the Galilean, strives, through the terrors of war and destruction, to impose its corruption upon all mankind.

Well may the questions be asked of us: Does our present mental attitude—evident in our thought, speech, and action—reveal grateful alliance with the Christ, Truth? Do we see that the divine influence which leads to victory over all phases of materialism, no matter how rampant or base, is the power of spiritual understanding which Jesus possessed, and which is today made available in Christian Science? If so, our attitude is right and its outcome certain.

* * *

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has with unmistakable "signs following" re-established the true method of liberation. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she has written (p. 98), **"The prophet of to-day beholds in the mental horizon the signs of these times, the reappearance of the Christianity which heals the sick and destroys error, and no other sign shall be given."** War, therefore, is not the sign of freedom. Of itself, aggression never leads to peace. The forces of peace, which alone can destroy the errors of mortal strife, are always outside the conflict. They exist in Mind, God, the creator of all, whose goodness is available for all mankind to enjoy and demonstrate in accordance with the teachings of Christ Jesus.

Jesus knew the divine Principle, which overthrows and destroys all that opposes it, to be divine Love, and because love for God and man inspired the Master's every achievement, it is obvious that he placed faith only in spiritual means. His religion was wholly practical, and he realized that, by reason of his divine sonship, the essence of his teachings would live throughout time and eternity. What sign could be more certain? Mrs. Eddy beheld it with spiritual perspicacity and boldly asserted her proven conviction of the demonstrability of the Master's knowledge by her own words and works through healing and teaching in Christian Science. She writes (*ibid.*) **"Beyond the frail premises of human beliefs, above the loosening grasp of creeds, the demonstration of Christian Mind-healing stands a revealed and practical Science. It is imperious throughout all ages as Christ's revelation of Truth, of Life, and of Love, which remains inviolate for every man to understand and practise."**

* * *

When it is realized that Mind, the Eternal, knows nought of war and desolation, and that victory can rest only on the side of God, and when genuinely Christian living becomes the insignia of progress, then will humanity begin to discern the depth of meaning in Jesus' prophetic words (Matthew 28:18), **"All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth."** The uniting of the Christian world to withstand the onslaughts of paganism is today a sign of spiritual awakening. The same spirituality which in Christian Science practice heals the sick and raises to life the mentally dead will ultimately bring enduring peace to all mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

A Bird in the Dawn

A bird in the dawn
Sang on and on
Till his notes were my dream
And my dream was a song.
What color or size,
What name or what sort
I could not surmise,
I cannot report,
But the tune he made
Of a three-note strain
Was so artfully played
With a minor refrain
That the dream-song blurred
And brought me awake
Just as the bird
With a tremolo break
Swept up to the day
And resumed his way,
Perhaps to the world
I lost as I lay!

CHARLES MALAM

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE HOUSE THAT FACES THE SEA": *A Painting by Wallace Bassford*

WALLACE BASSFORD is a St. Louis painter of both landscapes and portraits. He shows his sympathy for characteristic American subjects by spending many of his summers in the New England art colonies, preferably in Provincetown, "down the Cape," or in Rockport, above Gloucester, though he has enjoyed portraying the countryside in Canada, England, and Brittany, also.

This picture, "The House That Faces the Sea," was painted in Provincetown. It is a pleasant reminder of the little town, with its weathered old cottages, sheltered under their great trees from the strong, hot sun of a New England summer day.

A Little Boy Visits Goethe

MENDELSSOHN'S BOYHOOD was evidently marked by such good fortune as might easily have made him a spoiled child. He enjoyed privileges most human beings miss, and opportunities every artist needs but usually doesn't get. An artist needs, among other important things, an audience. A composer, in particular, learns by hearing his music and seeing its effect on other people. From infancy, we might say, Mendelssohn found in his father's house an immediate audience, remarkable for its competence to criticize and help, and for its still rarer competence to avoid flattering him. He was not a spoiled child. Even as a boy he was unusually magnanimous, large-minded, large-souled. . . .

His best fortune was in the friends who encircled him from his earliest days. He grew up among great men, and those of his acquaintances who were not great were at least extraordinary. Friendship with any one of them would have stimulated his mind and guided his heart. . . .

But the friend which we like to think counted most in shaping his character was Goethe, seventy-two years old and world-famous when Mendelssohn first visited him in 1821. Zelter arranged the meeting, and for sixteen days the young musician and the old poet enjoyed each other's society as equals, or as nearly equal as the difference in age would permit. . . .

Mendelssohn obeyed the family injunction to send frequent and full letters. Remember that he was only twelve years old at the time, had composed two operas or operettas, and was working on a third, had written six symphonies, a quartet for piano and strings, a cantata, six fugues for piano, besides songs, sonatas, and innumerable smaller matters! . . .

On November 10th he writes, . . . "When I was with him the other day, I played the Sonata in G minor, which he liked very much, also the piece for Begas, and yours, dear Fanny. I play much more here than at home, seldom less than four hours, and sometimes even eight. Every afternoon Goethe opens his instrument (a Streicher) with the words, 'I have not yet heard you today—now make a little noise for me.' And then he generally sits down by my side, and when I have done (mostly extemporising) I ask for a kiss, or I take one. You cannot fancy how good and kind he is to me, no more can you form an idea of the treasures in minerals, busts, prints, statues, and large original drawings, etc., which the polar star of poets possesses. It does not strike me that his figure is imposing; he is not much taller than father; but his look, his language, his name, they are imposing. The amount of sound in his voice is wonderful, and he can shout like ten thousand warriors. His hair is not yet white, his step is firm, his way of speaking mild."

The boy appreciated to the full the rare privilege he was enjoying, and it is clear that he stored up for life-long remembrance every impression the poet then made on him.—From "Song Without Words—The Story of Felix Mendelssohn," by JOHN ERSKINE. (New York: Messner.)

Das Zeichen des Heilens

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE BIBEL ist voller Verweise auf die Zeichen der Geistigkeit. Am Zeichen des geistigen Heilens z. B. sollten die Kinder Israel Mose's gottgegebene Ermächtigung zu ihrem Führer erkennen. Auch bei Elia, Elisa und anderen war diese Fähigkeit zu heilen ein Zeichen geistiger Kraft.

Es war bezeichnend, daß das ungläubige Volk später den Meister um ein Zeichen des Beweises seiner Berechtigung zu geistiger Führerschaft bat. Als Johannes der Täufer zwei seiner Jünger zu Jesus sandte mit der Frage: „Bist du, der da kommen soll, oder sollen wir eines andern warten?" (Matth. 11, 3), antwortete Jesus durch einen Verweis auf seine Heilungswerke. „Gehet hin und saget Johannes wieder, was ihr sehet und höret", sagte er (Matth. 11, 4. 5), „die Blinden sehen und die Lahmen gehen, die Aussätzigen werden rein und die Tauben hören, die Toten stehen auf und den Armen wird das Evangelium gepredigt". Für ihn war die Fähigkeit, durch geistige Mittel allein die Kranken zu heilen, die Hungrigen zu speisen und die Toten aufzuwecken, der unbestreitbare Beweis des Verständnisses der Gegenwart und Macht Gottes.

Die Tatsache, daß Christus Jesus seine außergewöhnliche Kraft zum Heilen, zum Erretten und zum Segnen gebrauchte, ist von tiefer geistiger Bedeutung; denn der Mißbrauch der Machtbefugnis und Führerschaft richtet in der materiellen Welt Verheerung an. Der falsche Einfluß des Widerchrists, der die Religion der Propheten und des Galiläers verworfen hat, sucht durch die Schrecken des Kriegs und der Zerstörung seine Verderbnis der ganzen Menschheit aufzudrängen.

Wir sollten uns fragen: Zeigt unsere gegenwärtige mentale Haltung—ausgedrückt in unserem Denken, Reden und Handeln—eine dankbare Gemeinschaft mit dem Christus, der Wahrheit? Sehen wir, daß der göttliche Einfluß, der zum Sieg über alle noch so zügellosen oder niedrigen Erscheinungsformen des Materialismus führt, die Macht des geistigen Verständnisses ist, das Jesus besaß, und das heute in der Christlichen Wissenschaft erreichbar gemacht ist? Wenn es der Fall ist, dann ist unsere Haltung recht und ihr Ergebnis gewiß.

* * *

Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft Mary Baker Eddy hat mit klar erkennbaren „mitfolgenden Zeichen" das wahre Verfahren der Befreiung wiedereingesetzt. Sie hat in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 98) geschrieben: „Der Prophet von heute erblickt am mentalen Horizont die Zeichen dieser Zeit, das Wiedererscheinen des Christentums, das die Kranken heilt und Irrtum zerstört, und es wird kein anderes Zeichen gegeben werden". Der Krieg ist daher kein Zeichen der Freiheit. Angriff an sich führt nie zum Frieden. Die Friedenskräfte, die allein die Irrtümer des sterblichen Streitens zerstören können, sind immer außerhalb des Streits. Sie existieren im Gemüt, in Gott, dem Schöpfer aller, dessen Güte alle Menschen genießen und den Lehren Christi Jesu gemäß beweisen können.

Jesus wußte, daß das göttliche Prinzip, das alles, was sich ihm widersetzt, umstößt und zerstört, die göttliche Liebe ist; und weil Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen jedes Vollbringen des Meisters inspirierte, ist es klar, daß er nur in geistige Mittel sein Vertrauen setzte. Seine Religion war gänzlich praktisch, und er erkannte, daß das Wesen seiner Lehren wegen seiner Gottessohnschaft in Zeit und Ewigkeit fortlebt. Könnte es ein gewisseres Zeichen geben? Mrs. Eddy nahm es mit geistigem Scharfsinn wahr und behauptete kühn ihre bewiesene Überzeugung von der Beweisbarkeit der Wissenschaft des Meisters mit ihren eigenen Worten und Werken durch Heilen und Lehren in der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 98): „Jenseits der hinfälligen Voraussetzungen menschlicher Annahmen, über der immer schwächer werdenden Gewalt der Glaubensbekenntnisse steht der Beweis des christlichen Gemüts-Heilens als eine geoffenbarte und praktische Wissenschaft. Gebietend geht sie durch alle Zeiten hindurch als Christi Offenbarung der Wahrheit, des Lebens under der Liebe, die unverletzt bleibt und von jedem Menschen verstanden und betätigt werden kann"

* * *

Wenn erkannt wird, daß das Gemüt, der Ewige, nichts von Krieg und Verheerung weiß, und daß der Sieg nur auf der Seite Gottes ruhen kann, und wenn echt christliches Leben das Ehrenzeichen des Fortschritts wird, dann wird die Menschheit die Tiefe der Bedeutung der prophetischen Worte Jesu (Matth. 28, 18): „Mir ist gegeben alle Gewalt im Himmel und auf Erden" wahrnehmen. Der heutige vereinigte Widerstand der christlichen Welt gegen die Angriffe des Heidentums ist ein Zeichen geistigen Erwachens. Dieselbe Geistigkeit, die in der Betätigung der Christlichen Wissenschaft die Kranken heilt und die mental Toten zum Leben erweckt, wird schließlich der ganzen Menschheit dauernden Frieden bringen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Easily Captured by Style

THERE ARE, of course, specific qualities of style to be noticed in any author. Even when you began reading *Kidnapped*, *Treasure Island*, and *The Black Arrow*, you must have sensed that Stevenson was a writer who sought constantly to make his impressions sharp and vivid, that there are no vague or conventional generalities in his style. Time and again you can find him, even in *The Black Arrow* or *Prince Otto*, using just the right verb or adjective or figure of speech to make his meaning *real*; and in his best work—the storm in *The Merry Men*, the first few pages of *Markheim*, the preliminary description in *A Lodging for the Night*, the duel in *The Master of Ballantrae*, for instance—he is an artist in words with few rivals for vividness. Then as you read on, you perhaps came upon Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*, and grew to like the good fellowship of the Christmas Party at Dingley Dell, the shrewd drolleries of Sam Weller and his father, whether they discussed a "walentine" or enjoyed the discomfiture of the Reverend Mr. Stiggins at the Ebenezer Temperance Society. Like Mr. Wardle, you threw back your head and "laughed till the glasses on the sideboard rang." You had learned to relish the humor and conviviality of the man who could write, "In came Mrs. Fezziwig, one vast substantial smile." In other words, you had been captured by the Dickens' style. Later still you perhaps read *The House of the Seven Gables*, richly embroidered with poetic designs, from the fanciful hyperboles in which poor Hepzibah's gusty sighs almost blew Uncle Venner away like a dry leaf to the old-fashioned beauty of those summer afternoons in the Pyncheon gardens flooded by the "yellow richness of the declining sunshine." Gradually perhaps, you came to let the charm of Hawthorne's imagery make up for some of the disappointments in his telling of the story. As you enrich your literary background, you will derive pleasure from appreciation of the qualities that distinguish one author from another. You will learn to notice how the author makes his work real by the use of sensory impressions of sound, odor, taste, touch, and color; how he gains beauty or eloquence or suggestiveness by his choice of figures of speech; how he searches for the exact word to express his meaning; how his imagination or humor or pathos or power to create atmosphere make him superior or inferior to others of his calling. The study of styles is frequently the chief means of distinguishing between the good and the mediocre in literature.—From "Enjoyment of Literature," by RALPH P. BOAS and EDWIN SMITH. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Reflection

Pure as glass, this bay reflects
The loveliest of dawn's effects,
With an echo, twice as bright,
Of every upflung ray of light.
Where neither island, cloud, nor tree,
Comes between the sky and sea,
There is nothing to delay
The triumphant rise of day;

And at sunset, heaven's glow
Lingers, magnified, below.
As water to each day can lend
Length and brightness at each end,
So, I think, sea-dwellers find
Extra clarity of mind
Where work days, quicker to begin,
Have time and room for living in.

BARBARA OVERTON

We, Too, Have Stared at America

WE PREFER, NATURALLY, to have company when we travel. Who does not? Someone to whom we can voice our amazement at such a thing as Great Salt Lake—the steel-blue enormity of it, the oddly metallic tone of its waters, those ghostly white mountains which restrain its obvious intent to submerge the whole continent; someone of whom we can ask the multitude of questions which come rushing; someone who has been there before.

"Could those mountains be the Tetons? We've heard of them from a friend who, in peaceful times, conducts a girls' camp there."

"Do people really live from choice in those yellow reaches of Wyoming? What? Actually people from New England who have no urge to return to cities and the amenities of existence, people who have built their own white-pillared house and furnished it with the family heirlooms from Beacon Hill?"

But, if it comes our way to travel alone, we do not object to that, either. Having no one except the chance companion of dining- or lounge-car, we sat beside the wide window of our compartment for solid uninterrupted hours, staring out at America and learning more than can be readily recorded on paper.

* * *

We blushed, sitting there, remembering the frequent occasions when we have explained America to English or Continental friends, with perhaps a slight show of patronage. "You simply have no idea of the extent of it," we have protested. "Your visiting lecturers fancy they can land in New York one evening and appear on a Portland, Oregon, platform the next afternoon before tea. They never suspect that this country is as wide as the ocean they have just crossed. They do not know that one state, Texas, could engulf the whole of the British Isles with a generous fringe at the edges. They never think of all the different kinds of people who go to make up America, as many kinds as there are in the world: Negroes in the South, Germans and Hungarians and Norwegians sprinkled up and down the Middle West, the Dutch in New York State, the Spanish in the Southwest, the Irish pretty much everywhere, those Scottish people caught for generations in mountain pockets of West Virginia and Tennessee. For America has deliberately opened her gates to them all. Quotas, you know, are a comparatively recent device."

Like this we have run on unendurably; or at least we gather we have been unendurable, for generally we have been met by shrugs and half-hearted curt assents, with precious little interest shown by our listeners. And now, quite suddenly and distinctly, we understand one reason why. Now we see that, frankly, we did not know what we were talking about. For, until two months ago, we had never crossed America. Now, once again, we can hold up our heads and attempt to describe this mighty land.

* * *

Our long, orange length of train was speeding over the vastness of Wyoming. It was dusk and the whole scene had turned to gray: gray earth with gray hillocks of grass, gray sky and horizon line, mountains going gray at the approach of night. We had switched on no electricity in our compartment, and it was too dark to knit or read. So we sat and stared out, somehow fascinated by the great gray empty world. Then suddenly we thought we saw a fire as far away as the plain reached. What could be burning, out there so far from people or their homes? We didn't know. But as we sped nearer and nearer, larger and larger loomed that strange brightness. Then the mystery quickly vanished; for the fire became two small moving points of light. We pressed closer to the glass and watched. We might have been looking into the eyes of some prehistoric monster; but finally we saw that they were headlights of a car and that the setting sun had caught and struck from them a brilliant fire. Presently there was only a little ramshackle car, gray too, plunging recklessly along its rough trail, like a ship riding the waves. Where had it come from? Where was it going? Could it be that someone had an urgent errand beyond that endless gray twilit plain? We watched until it was gone into the night.

* * *

And then, of course, we fell to thinking of frontier days on those plains; when covered wagons with their flimsy tops offered the only shelter for women and children. Covered wagons with perhaps a horse and a cow between the shafts, bedding and pots and pans tied on precariously anywhere, a woman on the driver's seat, sun-bonneted, with a child in her arms, her man walking ahead and swinging a long whip. Like the contents of a hundred novels of frontier America; like the family which Abraham Lincoln encountered in the Robert Sherwood play when he healed a little ailing child. Until we went to bed, we sat there and dreamed of covered wagons: their passengers who met unimagined perils, yet who saw visions and steered forever westward toward the fulfillment of them. Because of their courage and their foresight, we have the west settled now, safe from highwaymen, inhabited, playing its valuable part in the life and progress of the land. Yes, we thought of covered wagons and all that they meant in the making of America. For all our life, we have known of covered wagons and read about them; but since that evening, crossing that great gray plain, we believe in them.

We forgot the polished de luxe train and felt we were traveling instead in a covered wagon, winding westward, one link in a chain of other covered wagons; leaving now those plains so gray by night, so blindingly bright by day, gradually drawing nearer to the mountains—those Tetons, perhaps, as blue-gray as ever were the Spanish Guadarramas which Velasquez so loved to paint into the background of his portraits. We know what it must have been like when the great mountain passes shut in the pioneers with their awesome rocky slopes. They had left the small stony pastures of New England, in all likelihood, in search of more fertile lands. They had not counted upon these forbidding rocky slopes, sand instead of soil, no shelter, no greenness at all such as they had hoped. And they could not know what was beyond, as we know now the lavishness of nature in California with its smooth green rounded hills, in Oregon with its roses and the shade of its giant pines, all those lovely easily cultivated lands beside the Pacific. We realized how they had to trust the future, as they spent wakeful nights in their covered wagons, hearing the barking of the coyotes or the warning sounds of animals far more alarming.

* * *

Well, we had seen real cowboys in the station at Cheyenne; looked out at little lonely gray mining towns in the moonlit wilds; gazed at the endless empty stretches of the Far West—and all had been enlightening to our grasp of the elements which have entered into the America of today. And then, before we had really thought it through, sorted out the details in our mind, in the night we had crossed the Mississippi and reached crowded cities. The second morning after we left San Francisco, we saw the massed skyscrapers of Chicago beside its sparkling windy lake.

We shall need to go again rather soon. We know we have only made a start at understanding America; but the important thing is that we have begun. No longer need we hesitate to explain America, its vastness, its complexity. For, alone and uninstructed, we have sat and stared as it unfolded beyond our car window.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

The Truth That Makes Free

¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

"Prayer for Country and Church" ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

The line behind the lines—the American home front whose nerve center is Washington—is not going to give way to the enemy. There are dangerous disagreements between Congress and the President. There is deficient management within the Administration. But as one who, since its beginning, has watched the progress of the war from inside the nation's Capitol, I can report that nothing approaching the substance of collapse is at hand.

It is urgent to differentiate between the whitecaps of a political squall and the deep tides of the American war effort; and the tide of the whole American war effort is deep and irresistible. This is fortunate, because it is undoubtedly true that during the past two weeks the domestic management of the war has faced a psychological breakdown. That breakdown is today being only narrowly averted.

But it is being averted and it will be averted. Many reasons could be given why it is being averted but I choose what seems to me the most fundamental. There are enough alert, prayerful, spiritually minded people in the United States to make certain that the enemy's subtle and mesmeric strategy of divide and conquer shall not prevail. That is the mental, military and all-embracing strategy of the Axis yesterday, today—and tomorrow, if the Axis were to have a tomorrow.

To defeat the enemy's strategy of divide and conquer is the first concern of the American people on the home front today. Deficiencies in planning, disagreements in policy, shortcomings in administration are all bound to come to the surface in a democracy at war as well as at peace. These deficiencies need to be corrected, but they can safely be corrected only within the framework of an unshatterable national unity which will not yield even to the most plausible blandishments of divide-and-conquer. The settlement of some disagreements must, indeed, be deferred until security again permits the reckoning.

Yielding on Both Sides

The greatest faithfulness by the President to his highest trust and the greatest restraint by Congress in the exercise of its newly acquired dominance will be necessary if we are to avoid a governmental vacuum when governmental decisiveness is the foremost requirement. If these qualities do not come readily to the President and Congress, then the good sense of the American people, historically governed by a spiritual direction which has never deserted the nation in times of greatest human need, must enforce them.

They are already beginning to enforce them. As the dust and scuffle of the recent skirmishes begin to recede, it is becoming plainer to most people that the President has been dilatory and Congress mostly negative. Thus, while Congress has been resisting the Administration's program for increased taxes as part of inflation control, it has presented no program of its own.

On the other hand, while the President objected to the antistrike bill which Congress passed on the grounds that a sound purpose was implemented in badly drawn legislation, Mr. Roosevelt had refused to collaborate with Congress in drafting good legislation. Again, although Congress has opposed subsidies as a means of controlling inflation, it has offered no substitute.

If conflicts are not to become calamities and necessary debate is not to become dangerous disunity, then we must not confuse the surface for the substance of America's vast and accumulating war effort. Mistakes need not be condoned, but despite these mistakes, the achievements, for which all deserve credit, have been tremendous. These achievements are just beginning to come into the clear. There is too much which is right about the whole war effort to justify either doubt or disunity. There is little cause for doubt; there is no room for disunity.

High Morale at Hand

America's Army and Navy and Air Corps—men, women and matériel, officer leadership and troop spirit—are no longer on order. They are on hand. The war on the battlefronts could not be going so well as it is today if the substance of the home front were not good.

Production has lately been criticized as behind schedule, below schedule or off schedule. Schedules to the contrary, the important fact is that in 1939 the United States was producing 1 per cent of the total armaments of a rapidly arming world, and today the United States is producing more armaments than all the rest of the world together, Allied and Axis combined.

The submarine is at long last being defeated and the Allied bridge of ships is today spanning the Atlantic and the Pacific. The quality of the home front has made this possible.

The Capitol Hill-White House contest over food subsidies may end in strengthening, rather than weakening, inflation control. It should demonstrate to the President that he must win the support of Congress, not assume it. It should show Congress that it cannot win public confidence by negative opposition to the President.

The resignation of Chester C. Davis as War Food Administrator is a loss, but the President has taken the occasion to give his successor, Marvin Jones, a highly regarded former Texas Congressman, most of the authority which Mr. Davis said he needed to do his job. We may be a little discomforted by this war. We are not going to starve.

Home Front Improving

The position of the home front after the rash of reckless controversy of the past two weeks, is slowly improving. It will improve still more if we take to heart two lessons from the battlefront. The first lesson is the remarkable co-operation between the British and American forces in North Africa. These Allied leaders, and the men under them, I can affirm from those who have been on the spot, are working together in greater unity and selflessness than are Congress and the President. They are physically nearer the fighting, but is the war really any nearer to them than it should be to us?

The second inspiration in this moment of historic crisis comes from Gen. Douglas MacArthur who recently cabled his former pastor in Little Rock, Ark.: "At the altar where I first joined the sanctuary of God, I ask that you seek divine guidance for me in the struggle that looms ahead."

The founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, anticipated such need for divine guidance in time of national crisis when in 1895, as America was confronted with a similar though less ominous war peril, she counseled "Prayer for Country and Church." She knew that a spiritually minded people could provide the channel for that divine guidance and her words on that occasion are well adapted to the needs of this hour. She said:

"Pray for the prosperity of our country, and for her victory under arms; that justice, mercy, and peace continue to characterize her government, and that they shall rule all nations. Pray that the divine presence may still guide and bless our chief magistrate, those associated with his executive trust, and our national judiciary; give to our congress wisdom, and uphold our nation with the right arm of His righteousness.

"In your peaceful homes remember our brave soldiers, whether in camp or in battle." ("Christian Science versus Pantheism," Page 14.)

Those who understand that prayer is the affirmation of the power of the one infinite God in the affairs of men can make an incalculable contribution to the direction of their nation at this time.

War Forging Pacific Dominions as U. S.-British Link

Far from weakening ties of Empire, conflict is seen proving no world power can stand alone.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — There is much speculation here as to what the future holds for Britain's Pacific dominions. It generally is expected that there will be greater reciprocity among the English-speaking countries of the Pacific.

That the United States will be interested is taken for granted. World War II is regarded as having proved that an isolation policy no longer is practical politics for any nation wishing to hold world ranking.

One point remains beyond doubt —that the war has not weakened British Empire ties. Here in Australia, just as in New Zealand, there is even greater pride of empire than before the war. Britain's courage in the desperate situation which would have broken a lesser people found vocal response which surprised those who are accustomed to the inarticulate matter-of-factness of Australasians in normal times.

Essential Tie

But that will not blind Australia and New Zealand to the fact that it is essential that the Pacific nations bound together by the common war effort should carry their community of interest into the years ahead. Both Dominions have demonstrated by their widely different policies in this war that they are realists.

Australia, standing right in the path of Japan's southward drive, did two necessary things—it recalled its land forces from the Middle East to hold on while the United Nations could build up land, air, and sea forces strong enough to strike back at Japan.

It appealed direct to the United States for aid which it knew Britain then was not in a position to provide.

New Zealand took a different but equally realistic line. With Australia as an obstacle between it and Japan, it left its major land forces in the Middle East to play a glorious part in the Eighth Army's victorious drive from Egypt to Tunisia. The action of each obviously was taken on the advice of military specialists.

Closer Ties Foreseen

To suggest that the differing actions of two Dominions demonstrated a differing look on their obligations to the Empire is merely to repeat the wishful thinking of enemy propagandists. But British to the backbone as they are, these Southwest Pacific Dominions nevertheless are coming to realize that tightening of the ties between them and the United States is as inevitable as it is desirable if peace is to be maintained in this area.

The rapid advance in communications brought about by wartime aerial experiments which otherwise might have been postponed for many years probably is the factor which will clinch the argument. In the postwar world Australia and New Zealand probably will be only a week-end trip from the United States.

With the resultant free mixing of people of these respective countries, much of the red tape which hitherto has strangled efforts at reciprocity, both personal and economic, is expected to be swept away.

It would be misleading, however, to suggest that there is not still a strong school which, while appreciating the benefits for all parties from closer economic and defensive association, feels those benefits are outweighed by the danger to Empire unity. To this group, those who seek to foster the "natural community of interest among the Pacific countries," point to Canada's experience. They argue that closer association between Australasia and the United States would not mean that Australasia would drift away from the Empire any more than has Canada.

They cite Mr. Churchill as describing Canada as the lynch pin linking the United States and the British Commonwealth.

The Pacific Dominions, it is beginning to be felt, can become a new tie between the two great English-speaking powers. To achieve the unity of interest and action which will make it too risky for trouble makers to disturb the Pacific peace, there must be closer social and economic collaboration. That presupposes the wiping out of artificial barriers in much the same way as has been achieved for war purposes.

Here in Australasia there is growing support for doing just this.

Wide World

Australian Troops Pass in Review

Australian Commander in Chief Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey taking the salute as he reviewed a brigade of troops during a visit he paid to the Northwest area.

Churches Ask $1,850,000 War Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—While the Allied world awaits the much-heralded second front to liberate Axis-trodden peoples from their mental and physical bondage, permitting administration of direct aid to freed areas, relief agencies in this country are continuing their campaigns for needy persons inside and out of Axis lines in Europe and other parts of the world.

The Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction, of 297 Fourth Avenue, representing 20 Protestant denominations, announced today it had approved a $1,850,000 goal to be raised by American churches for the year 1943-'44. The money will be administered by the American Bible Society; the Central Bureau for Inter-Church Aid; American Friends Service Committee (Quakers); International Missionary Council; American Committee for Christian Refugees; World Emergency and War Victims Fund of the Young Women's Christian Association; the War Prisons Aid of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Church Committee for China Relief.

Simultaneously, the United Yugoslav Relief Fund and the Greek War Relief Association issued reports of continuing American aid extended to needy persons in their homelands.

Through Local Appeals

Four of the agencies affiliated with the Overseas Church Committee are listed with the National War Fund, which will present their appeal to local communities through local war chests. This will enable these agencies to obtain from public sources that part of their support previously received from other than direct Church contributions. The appeal now being made to the churches by the Committee is, therefore, not included in National War Fund drive.

The American Bible Society seeks $250,000 to continue to provide Bibles and Testaments for peoples in Europe who formerly depended upon their own societies. Prisoners of war more than ever need the Scriptures in the loneliness and inactivity of their camps, the Society stressed.

The Central Bureau for Inter-Church Aid seeks $75,000 to help ministers and church workers in many parts of Europe. With many churches closed, the Bureau sends parcels of food, clothing and Scriptures to ministers and church workers in Europe through Geneva to "keep alive physical life, as well as the spirit, to continue in the ministry of the Prince of Life and Peace."

Aid for Children

The American Friends Service Committee asks $300,000 for aid for children, the indigent and crippled and to provide food, medicine, clothes and shelter to needy in many parts of the world.

The International Missionary Council seeks $325,000 to aid the 2,500 missionaries of European churches scattered over all the world and who have suffered the loss of normal support due to the war.

The Committee for Christian Refugees appeals for $140,000 to care for refugees driven from their homelands by the Nazi terror in Europe. It also sends aid to refugees in other parts of the world, chiefly Switzerland.

The Y. W. C. A. asks $60,000 to minister to women and girls through maintenance of foyers, hostels and local associations in parts of Europe and elsewhere and $200,000 to bring books, musical instruments, handcraft and sports equipment to prisoners of war of all countries—Allied and Axis alike.

The Church Committee for China Relief appeals for $500,000 to counteract the far-reaching dislocations of customary ways of life in China. War, floods, and famine have complicated the relief problems there. Latest reports from Honan indicate that famine conditions still prevail there and that 10,000,000 people are in need of immediate relief.

$200,000 for China

The Committee for China Relief has made arrangements to spend $200,000 of the money it receives to move the people from these areas into districts where food is more plentiful.

Meanwhile, the United Yugoslav Relief Fund, of 11 West Fifty-seventh Street, announced that new committees supporting its work were being formed in all parts of this country and that it has fixed $1,500,000 as its goal as one of the participants in the National War Fund campaign. Of this sum, $492,000 will be spent for special invalid food parcels for Yugoslav war prisoners, $252,000 for special medical parcels and $400,000 for razors, blades, sewing thread, towels, shoe repair kits and other items in aid of war prisoners.

In addition, it is seeking $285,000 for emergency relief projects, such as aid to civilian internees in Italian prison camps, medical and other supplies for children which can be delivered in limited quantities by the International Red Cross and direct aid to Yugoslav refugees in the United States and elsewhere. The remainder of the money sought—$71,000—is needed for administration and other expenses.

AP Says U. S. Fails to Show Monopoly

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—"The Government has submitted no evidence that AP has monopolized the gathering and dissemination of news," the Associated Press declared today in opposing a Department of Justice plea for summary judgment—verdict without trial—in its antitrust suit against the co-operative.

Two other printed documents opposing the action which was argued before a three-judge Federal District Court were submitted by the Chicago Tribune, published by Robert R. McCormick, and by Richard J. Finnegan, editor of the Chicago Times and that paper's Associated Press membership representative.

The Government has charged the Associated Press with acting in restraint of trade by not making available its world-wide news report to all newspapers financially able to pay their proportionate share of the cost of operations.

The Associated Press defended its membership structure on the premise that members have the right to choose their associates in the news gathering field and maintained that without some degree of exclusivity news gathered by the organization would lose much of its asset value built up over long years by the members who paid for its expansion and improvement.

Service of Suit

Filing of the antitrust charges came after Marshal Field's Chicago Sun and Mrs. Eleanor Medill Patterson's Washington Times-Herald had been denied membership by a vote of the members at the 1942 annual meeting.

"Throwing AP open to any newspaper wishing its service would destroy the foundation upon which the co-operative enterprise has been created," said the Associated Press brief, which continued:

"The Government has neither established that AP has monopolized the gathering and dissemination of news nor does it now contend that such is the fact. It does argue that AP is 'dominant,' or 'predominate' in the field, but if by this it means anything more than that AP is the largest news-gathering agency and that in the eyes of many newspapers the service which it furnishes is superior to any other, the Government has failed to lay a factual basis for its contention. . . ."

"AP was organized as a membership corporation, but neither in fact nor in law would AP continue to act within its charter powers if it were obligated to admit as a 'member' every newspaper owner who so desires."

Regarding the monopoly charges, the Chicago Tribune's brief said:

"Despite all the fanfare of monopoly in this case, the Government has now confessed that the only monopolization practiced by the defendants was the monopolization for themselves of the beats and scoops obtained by defendant AP in competition with the other news agencies; such monopolization, it is claimed, is wrongful. Compete, says the plaintiff; but do not compete hard. . . . Finally, does this fantastic theory of monopolization apply only to AP or does it also apply to the other news agencies? They, too, obtain beats."

Speaks From Experience

Editor Finnegan of the Chicago Times submitted his document as argumentative memorandum to the judges in which he said he was not a lawyer but had spent 40 years gathering, reporting, and editing news for newspapers and presented his views because he was a member of the Associated Press as a representative of a newspaper "whose rights and liberties are gravely involved."

Said Mr. Finnegan's memorandum:

"The judgment demanded by plaintiff in this case can be granted only on the premise that newspaper copy before publication is subject to regulation and control of Congress and that Congress intended to regulate it in the Sherman Antitrust Act. . . .

"Copy prior to publication by printing is as immune against expropriation or other restraint as a clergyman's sermon or prayer prior to utterance from the pulpit or altar; as a judge's decision prior to utterance from the bench; as a jury's verdict prior to utterance in the courtroom; as a voter's ballot prior to utterance by deposit in the official box."

The Associated Press's brief continued:

"In considering whether AP is subject to any common-law obligation to serve all comers one must go beyond the precedents dealing with news-gathering agencies, since the gathering of news is but a preliminary step to the publication of a newspaper. News agencies exist solely to supply newspapers with news.

Strictly Private Business

"It has uniformly been held that the publication of newspapers is strictly a private business and subject to no duties at common law as to who shall be served or in what manner. Thus it has been uniformly held that newspapers may accept or reject advertising as they see fit; that they may refuse to publish any material submitted by governmental authorities; and that they may elect any means or channels of distribution that they please.

"It would indeed be a strange result if newspapers were free to conduct their business as a strictly private enterprise in every respect but the gathering of news, without which there would be no papers to publish. . . .

"If news gathering were subjected to regulation at the hands of the Government, newspapers would necessarily be regulated also. If a newspaper may not join others in the collection of news on a co-operative basis for mutual benefit of the participants without running afoul of governmental interference, the extent and character of the news which the paper can publish is limited accordingly.

"If the means whereby papers obtain news can be thus circumscribed, the Government can control prior to publication the news available to the reading public in a manner far more subtle but no less direct than censorship.

"It is purely sophistry to argue that the Government in this suit is endeavoring to assure the freedom of the press and that it is AP and its members who have in fact abridged that freedom by circumscribing the opportunity of existing of potential newspapers publishers to compete successfully with AP members.

"On such reasoning, every newspaper publisher who sought to outdistance a rival would be similarly at fault.

"Freedom of the press does not means freedom from competition—it means freedom from governmental regulation of, or interference with, the means or mode of expression of newspapers."

Treasury Speeds Pay Rises For White-Collar Workers

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—The white-collar man whose recommended pay raise has been held up in Government files for a decision on whether it violates the hold-the-line order is about to get some attention from the Treasury.

Full speed ahead on requests from business for approval of salary increases was ordered after almost two months of marking time.

This disclosure was made today by D. C. Speaker, mythical Washington figure who speaks for authorities that will not be quoted.

Treasury salary jurisdiction applies only to persons paid more than $5,000 a year or to executive employees receiving more than $30 a week and administrative and professional employees paid more than $200 a month. The National War Labor Board has jurisdiction over other wages and salaries.

First Clarification

"The first clarification of Mr. Roosevelt's order came May 12 from James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, who then was Stabilization Director," said D. C. Speaker, "but many cases still were not acted upon until further directives could be obtained to apply to specific cases.

In his May 12 ruling, Mr. Byrnes held that increases might be granted on the showing that they would aid in the prosecution of the war or would correct gross inequalities, provided that no increase should cause a rise in prices nor interfere with price reductions."

No announcement has been made of the later directives, and D. C. Speaker said officials were not at liberty to discuss their application.

"Only last week, however," he went on, "the Treasury outlined general procedure for approval of pay increases for supervisory employees working longer than 40 hours a week but not covered by Wage-Hour Act requiring payment of time and a half for overtime.

Treasury Opinion

"Without laying down a set rule, the Treasury held that in general such supervisors could be paid for overtime at the rate of the highest hourly paid worker, provided the supervisor's pay is equal to or less than that of the highest hourly paid worker.

"Officials expect the overtime instructions to prove a big help to the regional stabilization units and also look for early slackening in the number of vacation pay cases. These factors probably will contribute to a faster tempo in handling of other applications."

Prior to the hold-the-line order, D. C. Speaker pointed out, most applications were being handled within 10 days.

Rationing Keeps Clothing in Britain Far Below Cost Level of 1918

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—Britons will get a maximum of 48 clothing coupons and a minimum of 36 for the next 12-month rationing period starting Aug. 1, Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, told a press conference today.

The current issue of 60 coupons was originally intended for 14 months, but this was later extended to 15 months, making an average of four coupons a month. Thus unless the maximum of 48 coupons is allowed in the next issue, Britons will get less than the four-per-month of the current period.

Mr. Dalton said the utility clothing scheme has proved a success. The price of clothing today is 70 per cent over prewar figures "and is definitely falling," he said, adding that at the time of the armistice of World War I—Nov. 11, 1918—clothing prices were 260 per cent over the 1914 figures.

A man's three-piece suit in Britain today requires an expenditure of 26 coupons.

International Peace Department Proposed

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—A department of peace—"a permanent, active, alert machinery of [international] conciliation and mediation"—was proposed in the Senate yesterday by Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin.

"We maintain always two departments of national defense—war and navy. We should maintain a department of peace," Senator Wiley told his colleagues.

Move Is Made to Segregate Japanese Who Are Disloyal

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP) — Dillon Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, has disclosed that his agency hopes to set up as soon a segregation camp for "disloyal Japanese."

Testifying before a Dies subcommittee on policies of his agency, Mr. Myer said the term "disloyal Japanese" includes "Americans of Japanese ancestry and Japanese aliens who wish to return to Japan or who have refused to swear allegiance to the United States Government."

Mr. Myer said that he "hoped" the Army would undertake the task of moving these persons from the 10 agency relocation centers and that he thought it would "cost about $1,000,000." He said location of such a segregation camp had not been determined and that although other details had been worked out he did not wish to reveal them now.

Commenting upon the suggestion of Representative Thomas (R) of New Jersey that he would like to see the Army take over the administration of WRA, Mr. Myer said "the War Department has already told the Senate Military Affairs Committee it does not wish to do so." Mr. Myer previously had said that decision on such a transfer rests with the President or Congress.

"We have tried to conduct a sound, honest, open administration," he said, "and I believe we do."

He said that he hoped that persons being released from the relocation centers now and becoming scattered throughout the country would continue to live in various sections.

"Such will be best for the country and best for the evacuees," he said. "We want no more little Tokyos."

He said there are about 130,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in this country.

Employees Cleared

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)— The Kerr Committee set up by the House to investigate Federal workers whose political philosophies have been criticized by the head of the Dies Committee cleared three employees of any subversive activities or associations.

The Committee, headed by Representative John H. Kerr (D) of North Carolina, said it heard the cases of Marcus Goldman, Interior Department employee, and Nathaniel Weyl and David Wahl, Board of Economic Warfare workers, all three of whom were named by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, in a House speech last February as having been identified with movements he contended were subversive.

'Fifth Freedom' Urged in Congress

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP) — That Congress put itself on record as favoring a "Fith Freedom"—the "fredom of individual enterprise and initiative"—was proposed in a resolution introduced by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts.

In a statement accompanying the resolution, Mrs. Rogers said: "If we are to maintain our present standard of leadership among the nations of the world we must add to the Four Freedoms which complement the Atlantic Charter a Fifth Fredom—'freedom of individual enterprise and initiative'—for it is through the spirit of individual enterprise and initiative of the American people that America has become great. . . .

"It is this Fifth Freedom, which we have always enjoyed, that has made possible our great productive effort and accomplishment since Pearl Harbor and without the exercise of which we could not hope to look forward to victory. This Fifth Freedom has bred our leaders of industry, has developed the most resourceful and inventive artisans and mechanics in the world."

Tax-Free Bonds 'Legal' Any Time

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 8 (AP)—It is legal to buy tax-free Government bonds at any time—even though it's just before the State Tax Assessor is likely to call, the Missouri Supreme Court has ruled.

The State had brought a test case against the estate of William G. Yantis of St. Louis who, it contended, put more than $300,000 in cash into Government bonds for about 10 days at assessment time with the "sole purpose . . . to evade the taxing laws of Missouri."

The Supreme Court opinion held the Government bonds were for sale at any time and it is legal to purchase them, regardless of the purpose.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Five Gold Sovereigns

By Florence Choate and Elizabeth Curtis
Authors of "The Crimson Shawl"

Chapter Two

"Marse Dick's comin'! I see'd 'im steppin' out of a jolly boat, down by t' landin'—Cass too—" cried Dah, one of the maids, running down the stairs, wild with excitement. Anne rushed for the door.

Dick was striding across the lawn. Cass, his boy, laden with hand bags, followed. The sailors in command of the ship's boat were dumping out large luggage.

Anne, with a start on the others, got to him first. His father and Cissy were right behind her, Roger Farnsworth was on the terrace, waiting impatiently and Mrs. Farnsworth stood beside him with outstretched hands.

Dick greeted them all, his handsome face alight, "Gad, it is good to be home!"

"It is good to have you home," said his grandfather.

Cass pressed forward, anxious to be noticed. They all turned to him. "Cass! Can this resplendent figure be Cass?"

Cass, arrayed in fine London livery, hung his head bashfully. Dick turned with a grin. "Cass, we have made our impression. Pass on that luggage. Go visit your folks."

With a muttered, "Thank yo' Marse Dick," Cass dropped his load into Reuben's ready hand and scuttled off.

Regarding Dick with satisfaction, his grandfather congratulated himself that he had insisted on the study abroad. An Englishman, he had come to Virginia at the lad's age, done well, married the daughter of a wealthy planter. Together they had built Boxwood.

Anne spied a case and three trunks coming up from the landing. "Have you brought us all presents from London, Dick?"

Grandfather First

"It is the case that rouses my interest," said Mrs. Farnsworth.

"A surprise present for Grandfather," said Dick.

"A present for me!" Old Roger exclaimed. He led them into the house. Reuben was sent for tools and opened the case. It was the Farnsworth coat of arms, emblazoned in color and gold. The motto stood out. "With honor we serve."

His grandfather was touched and delighted.

"With honor we serve, Dick, Cissy, Anne, for countless generations the Farnsworths have lived up to that standard," he reminded them.

"I am sure our children will keep the trust," said their father, equally pleased at Dick's attention.

"We might insert it in the paneling over the drawing-room mantle," said Mrs. Farnsworth. "Or would you prefer having it in your study?"

Casting about for amusement, Anne strolled to the terrace. Cass was Jube's and Mum Tidey's grandson. She might go down and see him, and Yazu too. It would be good to find out how he was getting on.

Passing the many outbuildings she came to the quarters. The children of the field hands were playing about and delighted by a visit from Li'le Mis' they trailed along. Jube and Mom Tidey had the nicest cabin of all for they were petted favorites. Too old for active work, Jube did simple cobbling.

Anne knocked politely on the door. The smiling Cass swung it open. "It's li'le Mis'," he shouted.

Anne entered, giving a sly look at Yazu, sitting on a small hassock. "I hope you don't mind having my boy now that Cass is home?"

Mum Tidey raised her hands. "What for yo' bring back dat chil'? Haven't we got more 'an enough runnin' 'round now?"

Anne ignored these remarks. "My mother, grandfather, all of us thought if you would just start him, you know, I could have him as a page-boy later. You have had so much experience."

Old Jube looked up. "Don't let Mom talk yo' to discouragement, Mis' Anne. If dey's only a grain o' good inside dat chil' she bring it out. I never seed her fail—"

"Ha, ha, ha! Mum was in a fine humor with the compliment. "Honey, yo' tell Ol' Marse an' Mis' Car'line I aim to do my bes'."

Selecting an orchard path on her way back, Anne picked up an apple to give to Midget, her pony. She had belonged to Dick, then to Cissy but had been finally handed on to her. Although very fond of her Midget, Anne had outgrown the pony. There was a young horse named Sparkle that she wanted.

Parker, the head man, emerged from the harness room to greet her. He was a young Englishman who had come over as a redemptioner.

"Where is Sparkle?" Anne inquired.

"Out in the far pasture," he answered. As she entered the stable he fell back to give Cajar, one of the grooms, some direction. "A surly fellow, never up to his work," he remarked.

Anne's Horsemanship

As Midget munched her apple an idea struck Anne. "I am going to ride her up to see Master Dick, Scipio."

Scipio reached the bridle off its hook. "Jes' yo' wait, Mis' Anne, till I fetch de saddle."

"Oh, I will not bother with a saddle," said Anne.

Scipio, a little doubtful of the propriety of riding bareback, led her Midget out. Anne tucked in her skirt and scrambled up. Taking a short cut, she jumped a hedge and galloped around the circle of the front drive with daring horsemanship.

"Dick, Dick!" she shouted. "Midget has come to see you."

Ginny threw open the door with a warning gesture. Were they still arguing about that tiresome coat of arms? Anne swung Midget about and gave her a kick. The well-trained little creature leaped up the two steps of the portico and dashed through the door, Ginny dodging with a yell. Anne pulled with all her might; Midget wheezed violently and came to a full stop in the center of a crowd of people.

"Anne!" her outraged family cried in unison.

Anne looked about. There were gentlemen everywhere! Half a dozen at least—British naval officers. There was one boy, a midshipman, and he was convulsed. Slapping his knees he doubled up in a paroxysm of mirth.

Coming to himself Mr. Farnsworth pulled at Midget's bridle. Her hoofs slipped on the polished floor.

"I had better get down," said Anne. She glared at the shaking shoulders of the midshipman.

Her grandfather's eyes were fastened upon her. C[illegible] was giggling. Dick and one [illegible] officers had rushed to help her [illegible] pull the pony out.

"Anne," her mother said quietly, "go to your room. Wash your face and hands and change your frock. When you are prepared to behave like a lady, come down."

Humiliated, Anne mounted the stairs. She had been shamed before these grand gentlemen, their visitors. Running into her room she threw herself face downward on the bed. How could she have done such a silly thing on Dick's first day. Lying for hours, as it seemed, she heard the servants walking back and forth from the kitchen preparing dinner. It would be a feast today, not only in honor of Dick's homecoming, but for the visiting officers.

Virtue Triumphs

Getting up she washed carefully then changed her frock. With a sudden inspiration she took out the sovereign and slipped it in her pocket. "I hope I shall not throw it at that midshipman, if he laughs," she thought.

A strip of neglected tapestry lay in Cissy's work box. She contemplated taking a few bad stitches to tease her. The needle was in her hand. The cog wheel! Hastily she thrust it back.

This triumph of virtue gave her courage. She started down stairs thumping on each tread. As she had hoped, her father met her and escorted her into the drawing-room.

"This is our daughter Anne," he said. "Anne, this is Captain Wise, of the Hornet. Lieutenant Dennis, Lieutenant Bagley, Lieutenant Thomas, Lieutenant Crosby, the Honorable Oliver Hart, midshipman."

Each officer bowed solemnly as his name was mentioned. Anne curtsied.

When dinner was served, the Honorable Oliver sat next to Anne. He was a tall youth of about fourteen, with regular features and clear blue eyes. As sober as a judge he pulled out her chair.

Reuben filled the glasses for the ceremonial toasts to the King and Royal family, Lord Dunmore, the new Governor, their hostess and her daughters. This duty over, the talk went on. It appeared that there was a boycott against buying imported English goods unless certain taxes were taken off.

"It is spreading," Cissy broke in. "Tom Jefferson had ordered sashes and heaps of fine things for a house he is building but will not take them now."

Dick's face lit up. "Tom! That sounds like Tom."

"And Tom is going to be married," Cissy went on. "To Martha Skilton. She's a beauty and twenty-two years old, a widow."

"A sensible woman may sober Tom up a bit," said old Roger. "He is a promising youth, I grant, but has no judgment for all his fine words."

The Honorable Oliver seemed surprisingly shy but ate with enjoyment. It was an elaborate feast of delicacies peculiar to Virginia.

When it was over the old gentleman retired to his study for "seven winks" while the rest of the company sat on the terrace.

The silent young midshipman politely suppressed a yawn.

"Anne, perhaps Oliver would like to see the gardens and stables," said her mother, coming to his rescue.

Oliver jumped up with alacrity. "I should enjoy that very much, Ma'am." As he and Anne walked off he added, "This is my first visit to Virginia, although I have been to Pennsylvania. My mother has an uncle who has large property there. He is not married so it was proposed that being a younger son I might come over to be his heir. As he is of that Quaker sect my father was not in sympathy. I was put in the navy instead."

Entertaining a Midshipman

"You can go everywhere if you are in the navy," said Anne, passing over the shock of a Quaker uncle.

"But seldom to as charming a place as Virginia," said Oliver enthusiastically.

They made a quick tour of the stables. Oliver patted Midget and described his own mare, Sunshine. Pleased by his interest, Parker took them out to the pasture to see the riding horses.

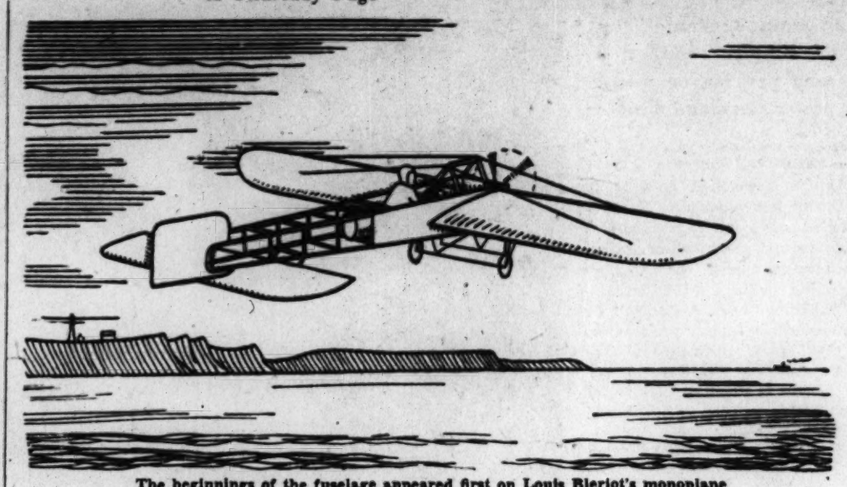
They were just planning further explorations when Mr. Bagley called them. Mr. Hart, as junior officer, was on duty. Anne waited with Dick and watched them push off. Oliver stood as the sturdy crew poised their oars skyward. At a word of command they dropped them in unison, rowed swiftly against the rising tide. The officers doffed their hats, Oliver saluted stiffly, then sat down.

"Oliver, come and see us again," Anne yelled as loud as she could. With a glance at his superiors, Mr. Hart saluted again. He did not speak.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Dick Farnsworth, who had been finishing his education in England, was now returning to his own land, traveling in the convoy of the new Colonial Governor of Virginia. At Boxwood, the family residence, his sister Cissy, Anne his half-sister, her mother, and Dick's father and grandfather eagerly awaited him. The latest exploit of Anne, the harum-scarum member of the family, had been persuading her father to buy a small African boy named Yazu to be trained as her page. Her father declined to take the gold sovereign Anne offered towards Yazu's purchase price, but told her to keep it as a "cog wheel" to restrain her from wild pranks; if she kept it unspent, he would add another every year, until she had five.



The beginnings of the fuselage appeared first on Louis Bleriot's monoplane

The Flying Machine Grows Up

Airplanes and How They Fly—5

By Marshall McClintock
Author of "Millions of Books," "The Story of New England," etc.
Illustrated by Arthur Sily

Wilbur Wright had a triumphal tour of Europe in his flying machine. He broke records. He flew before kings and queens.

France remained for some years the center of interest in flying. That is why so many of the words in aviation are originally French words—fuselage and aileron, for example.

Where did the fuselage and the aileron come from, by the way? Neither was on the Wright machine, although the warping of the wings did what the aileron later accomplished for control of the plane.

The beginnings of the fuselage were first seen on a plane which crossed the English Channel. It was flown by Louis Bleriot, and it was different in many ways from planes that had come before. It had one wing instead of two, but the one wing was larger than either on the Wrights' biplane. It had its elevator back with the rudder instead of in front.

Between the wings and the controls at the rear of the plane there had to be some support. The front part of this supporting frame, in the Bleriot plane, was enclosed, and the pilot sat in the enclosure. The flying machine was beginning to take the form of its future development. The fuselage had appeared.

Birth of the Aileron

The aileron was a natural development from the Wrights' warping idea, but there was an intermediate step originated by another American, Glenn Curtiss.

He did not like the idea of bending the wing ends for lateral control. Between the ends of his biplane wings he fixed a small plane which could be tipped up or down. It was like an elevator at each end of the wings. It did the same thing that the Wrights' warping of wings did, enabled him to keep the machine steady in uneven air currents and to bank the plane when turning.

Within a few years, the lateral control of the flying machine had become a combination of the Wright and Curtiss methods. The separate part which tilted, developed by Curtiss, was placed at the rear ends of each wing, just where the Wrights had warped their wings. This was the aileron.

Most of the early fliers preferred biplanes but there were some who favored the monoplane. Wings were just the surfaces which provided lifting power to the machine, and a certain amount of surface area was necessary to lift a certain weight. That surface area could be divided between two wings or put all in one larger wing. No one knew exactly how much wing surface was needed for a certain weight, for scientific experiments were not conducted in the early days of aviation. The trial-and-error method was used.

Men had learned, even by the trial-and-error technique, that when the speed of the plane increased, the lifting force increased. When you flew twice as fast you had not just twice as much lift, but four times as much. When you flew three times faster, you had nine times the lifting force. In other words, the lift increased according to the square of the increase in speed.

So men tried to fly faster. They built more powerful engines, more efficient propellers. And they tried to eliminate all the parts of a plane which caused greater air resistance and so cut down the speed. A wing added resistance, even if it also created lift, and two wings had struts of wood and many wire bracings between them. These offered great resistance to the air.

Bleriot and other fliers decided that one wing would be better. One wing would have to be larger than a single wing on a biplane, of course, to give enough lifting power. But it would not have to be twice as large. The cutting of resistance would increase the efficiency enough to make the single wing capable of flying even though it was only half again as big as one wing of a biplane. That's what they thought. So they tried it, and found that it worked.

The Wrights, and most fliers with them, thought that a single long wing was flimsy, hard to fasten to the flying machine. It, too, had bracing wires and struts, even if not so many as between the wings of biplanes.

But Bleriot's plane flew. It broke a record and won a big prize by flying across the channel.

In Germany, Orville Wright ascended 675 feet. In 1909 a 1,500-foot altitude was reached. By 1910 men had flown more than 4,000 feet into the sky—almost a mile.

But meanwhile, in 1909, the Wrights were back in the United States making their final tests for the Army. Their plane was accepted as more than meeting all specifications, and they were paid $30,000 for it. Then the brothers began to teach some Army officers to fly the new weapon of warfare, and in that year the first military men flew flying machines.

When the Wrights came home, Curtiss went to Europe to compete in the first air races ever held. Even though France was the center of flying and had the most aviators, Curtiss won this first aviation contest in history. He was cheered in America for his accomplishments, and the people in this country became more excited about flying. Congress conferred a special medal on the Wright brothers, as the inventors of the airplane. The Army ordered more planes. The Navy consulted with Curtiss on the building of planes for them.

In 1911, a pilot taught by Curtiss flew a Curtiss plane from land and set the craft down gently on a platform built over the guns of the battleship "Pennsylvania." The runway was only 112 feet long and 30 feet wide. The pilot took off again from that tiny platform and flew to the shore. The aircraft carrier was born!

Curtiss himself put pontoons—big airtight runners that could float—on a plane. It flew to the side of a ship, where it landed on the water. A derrick hoisted the plane to the deck and then lowered it again to the water. The plane took off and flew away. The hydroplane, or seaplane, was proved an efficient machine.

In 1912, the first man jumped from an airplane in the air and floated to earth supported by a parachute. The 'chute was not fastened in a pack to the jumper, but was fitted into a metal container beneath the wing of the plane. When the man jumped, the parachute was pulled from the container and opened. It was not until 1918, however, near the end of the first World War, that pack parachutes became widely used.

More and more men learned how to fly. More airplanes were built. Thousands of people crowded to county fairs to watch an airplane go up in the air, fly around, and come down again.

Perhaps the most important event in these years was the appointment by the Government of Great Britain of a scientific committee to investigate and help the business of flying. Great scientists were members of the committee and they went about their work seriously and thoroughly, as scientists do.

Then came war—in 1914. At that time there were about a thousand men in the entire world who could fly airplanes. Four years later there were a hundred thousand.

The Airplane Went to War

By the end of the war, the airplane was almost standardized. It was a biplane with a single engine and a tractor propeller in front. There was a fuselage containing the pilot, and rest of the crew if the plane was large. There were a few instruments such as a compass, a speedometer, gauges showing oil pressure and engine heat. The lateral control was by ailerons at the wing ends. Other controls were on a tail assembly at the end of the fuselage—elevator and rudders, with their stabilizers. Ailerons and elevator were worked by a stick coming up from the cockpit floor between the pilot's knees. The rudder was worked by pedals on the floor in front of him.

During the war, in 1916, the United States Government established the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, for scientific study and testing of planes. The war had proved that flying was of tremendous importance. But it needed much study, work, thought, and planning.

Then the war ended. There were thousands of airplanes that had been built for fighting—and there was no more fighting. There were thousands of men who had lived through the thrill and excitement of flying almost every day. They could not go back to a humdrum existence on the ground.

Many of these men bought from the government these planes that were of no more use. They flew from one town to another, visiting fairs, taking people up in the air for rides costing a few dollars. They made parachute jumps, did stunts on airplane wings, flew upside down. More and more people became accustomed to the sight of airplanes in the sky. Thousands had flown, if only for a few minutes.

But would flying ever be more than a stunt?

(To be continued next Thursday)

Books to Explore

Book Reviews

Building a Railroad

The building of the railroad across the Sierras and then across the continent in the late 1860's—an engineering feat that greatly contributed to the development of the United States—is the theme of Richard Aldrich Summers's recent book, "The Battle of the Sierras" (Oxford University Press, London and New York, $2).

Mark Hopkins, Collis Huntington, Leland Stanford and Charlie Crocker, the "big four" known to history, are pictured in this tale that centers around 17-year-old Joshua Pratt, a young Connecticut farmer, who had gone west to find gold, but who instead took a job as a foreman and helped to achieve the "impossible"—the laying of tracks over the Sierras. This is an exciting adventure story as well as history.

Tips on Careers

Though informational in purpose, Norman V. Carlisle's "Your Career in Chemistry" (E. P. Dutton, New York. $2.50), is inspiring and interesting reading for the youth who feels that chemistry might be his carer. The author is vocational editor of Scholastic, the national high school weekly, and he gives a reasonably complete picture of the problems and achievements of the chemist within the framework of various industries which are major employers of chemists. There are chapters dealing with agriculture, plastics, petroleum, explosives, chemical warfare, women in chemistry, etc., with special stress on the vocational opportunities and the training requirements in each field. Photographs of chemists at work in industries add interest and value to this fine vocational guide.

Another practical career book is Doris McFerran's "Careers in Retailing," illustrated with photographs (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.50). Girls, here you can find accurate information about department stores, chain stores, specialty shops, etc., and expert advice on selecting the right field to suit your personality; tips on your personal appearance on interviews, how to attain the position you want and fit yourself for it. A supplement contains a long bibliography on various phases of retail selling and a list of leading department stores that have training programs.

For a career story, we recommend "Bread and Butter," by Marjory Hall, illustrated by Jean Baker (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2). Laura Lou's enterprise in earning her way to college and making a bakeshop pay as she went is told in a worthwhile novel for girls. She had reverses as well as success, and fun withal. She learned a lot as she climbed and discovered the realities of earning one's bread and butter, even though one has a good start and loyal friends as boosters.

Book Briefs

"We'll Take the Skyway," by Irmengarde Eberle (Thomas Y. Crowell, New York. $2), is a good story about a group of friends headed by Jerry Holt, who formed a glider club back in 1937, built a glider and learned to fly. Jerry and his friend Jim join up as cadets in the Naval Air Service after Pearl Harbor. The account of their assignments as pilots for the Navy brings the book to an exciting close.

An interesting book of short biographical sketches, "Twenty Modern Americans," by Alice Cooper and Charles A. Palmer and illustrated by Cameron Wright, features the stories of contemporary men and women, all successful in their chosen fields—science, art, sport, public service. The authors state in their foreword: "Different as they are, these stories do possess a common thread. It is this: All of these people knew what they wanted." (Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2.)

Florence Bethune Sloan

From Garden to Cans

A woman once said that if she wanted to interest her neighbor in growing roses she would take her a beautiful rose to look at.

If you could visit a 4-H Club girl and see her rows of beautiful canned fruits and vegetables, yes and even meats, I am sure you would want to go home and can right away. The 4-H Club members canned more than 14 million jars of food last year and their goal is even higher for 1943.

Your garden is probably producing some kinds of food faster than your family can eat it these days. A few jars canned now will be worth their weight in gold, you might say, next winter. Think of having a jar of greens or red beets from your own garden next January when the snow is on the ground. You are probably planning to can quantities of tomatoes.

The directions for canning are easily found—your County Extension Agent will have a canning bulletin for you and every type of home-making publication gives canning directions in season.

Canning centers where people can go and do their own canning will be opened in many communities this year—perhaps in your community. In return for the use of equipment and helpful supervision, people will be asked to give a few jars of canned products to the community reserve supply.

Canning is war work. Food you can for home use means food released for our armed forces and for people who live in large cities where gardening is out of the question.

Dorothy Emerson

After This Rain

The orioles are wet,
The redstart's velvet head
Must be rain-spotted.
Who shall clean again
The butterflies' wings,
Or smooth and brush
The caterpillars' plush
After this rain?

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Answers to Hidden Automobile

1 Tire, 2 horn, 3 brake, 4 wheel, 5 hub, 6 axle, 7 gear, 8 top, 9 seat, 10 door.

Express Highways Survey Is Authorized by Congress

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Legislation directing the Commissioner of Public Roads to survey the need for a system of express highways throughout the United States was sent to the White House today with Congressional approval.

Looking toward improvement of postwar highway travel, the legislation authorizes the Commissioner to expend certain unobligated funds in co-operation with the States for engineering and economic investigations of projects for future construction.

Funds available for this purpose would be those now provided for regular Federal aid to secondary or feeder roads and for the elimination of grade crossing hazards, which now remain unspent by the States.

The bill stipulates that "agreements may be entered into with any State highway department for such postwar highway projects not exceeding the unobligated Federal funds."

Also authorized is expenditure of an additional $17,500,000 for access roads, with emphasis on roads leading to stores of critical materials.

The Commissioner of Public Roads is authorized to reimburse the several States for repairs needed on Federal highways and secondary feeder roads substantially damaged by the Army or Navy or by any other government agency in the performance of war contract work.

Youth Group Seeks Racial Declarations

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., July 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada have been asked by the Christian Youth Council of North America to "speak out clearly in the future concerning racial tensions which are threatening the very values we seek to preserve."

At a biennial meeting which closed July 5, 190 representtaives from 20 Protestant denominations, 33 state church councils and eight other co-operating agencies approved a telegram to the two government heads containing the request.

"We feel," the message stated, "that the Christian recognition of the dignity of all men regardless of race, creed or class is now not only desirable but imperative, if we are to preserve the foundations of democratic society and the hope of lasting peace."

The Council also adopted resolutions proposing modification of immigration and citizenship laws to 'eliminate discrimination against Orientals"; advocating United States participation in international collaboration after the war; and proposing a world conference of Christian youth after hostilities end.

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 788,960
1943 volume to date 175,655,072
1942 volume to date 53,443,986

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednesday	52.1	Prev day	52.2
Month ago	51.5	Year ago	36.9
1943 high	52.4	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott L pf (4)	10	111	111	111	— ½
Acme Sti (3)	1	55	55	55	+1
Adams Exp (.12g)	9	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Addressograph (1)	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
Air Reduction (3a)	2	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	9	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	144	3	3⅛	3	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	37	23	23⅛	24½	+ ⅛
Allegh pf 150xw	128	25¼	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	16	41⅛	39½	41⅛	+2¼
Allegh Lud 5 .70g	18	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
Allen Indus Nos	2	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	2	161⅜	161	161⅜	+ ⅜
Allied Kid (1)	2	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Allied Mills (1½g)	5	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Allied Strs (.45g)	69	13⅞	13⅜	13	+ ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg ½xw	8	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	
Alpha P Cem ⅜g	2	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
Amal Leather	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	12	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅜
Am Airlines 1½g	19	76⅛	75½	75½	+ ⅜
Am Bank Note .40g	20	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
Am Bosch (¼e)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	8	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
Am Cable & Rad	12	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	90	89½	90	+ ½
Am Can pf (7)	60	181	180¼	180¼	— ½
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	5	43¼	43	43	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 10¾xg	1	78¾	78	78¾	+ ¼
Am Ch & Cable 1g	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Am Chicle (4a)	70	111	110	110	—1½
Am Cryst Sug (1½g)	3	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Am C S 6%pf6	20	100	100	100	
Am Distill	1	30	30	30	— ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Am Export L (1g)	19	27½	27	27½	+ ½
Am & For Pow	46	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am F P $6 1.65t	3	76	76	76	—1
Am&FP $7 1.92t	7	85¼	84½	85¼	+1¼
Am & F P 2pf	21	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
Am-Haw 55 1½g	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ¼
Am Hide & Leath	1	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	68¾	68	68¼	+ ½
Am Ice	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	57½	57½	57½	— ½
Am Internat ⅛g	1	9	9	9	
Am Locomotive	17	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 1½x	3	104	103¼	104	+1
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Am M & Met ⅛g	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Am Metal (1)	35	23½	22¾	23¼	—1
Am News 1.80	20	32	32	32	
Am Pow & Lt	15	3¾	3½	3½	
Am P & L $6 pf	48	42¼	40½	42¼	+2⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	81	39½	37⅛	39⅜	+2¼
Am Rad & St .30g	46	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
Am R&S S pf 7	1	172	172	172	
Am Roll Mill .60g	13	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Am RM pf 4½g	390	66½	65⅝	66½	+ ⅞
Am Sal Raz ⅛g	4	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Am Seating (½g)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	12	42⅛	41¾	42⅛	+ ⅜
Am Sm&R pf 7	260	155	154	155	+1½
Am Sti Fdrs (1g)	14	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	156	155⅝	155⅞	
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	61	60¾	60¾	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	8	63¼	63	63	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	40	145⅞	145¾	145¾	
Am Type Fdrs ½g	5	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	9	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞	+ ⅛
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	119½	119½	119½	— ½
Am Wat Wks	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Woolen	59	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (4a)	12	74½	73¼	74	+2¾
Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Anaconda 1g	40	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
Anac W&C ½g	80	28⅞	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Anchor H Cl .30g	7	22⅞	22½	22½	
APW Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Armour Del pf (7)	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Armour Del pf cld	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ⅛
Arm III	35	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Arm III pr pf	7	61¼	61	61	
Armstrong Ck ½g	3	38½	38	38	—1¼
Arnold Const (½g)	1	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .20g	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Asso Dry Gds ½xg	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Assn Dg 2pf 7	40	89¾	89½	89¾	+ ¼
Assoc Inv pf 5	10	105	105	105	
Atch T & SF 4½xg	39	59	58⅜	59⅞	+ ⅝
Atch T & S F pf 5	3	85	84½	84½	— ¼
Atl Coa Line 1½xg	12	34⅜	33½	34¼	+ ½
Atl Refining .30g	17	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4	80	111¾	111¼	111¼	
Atlas Corp ¼g	20	13	12½	13	+ ⅝
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	
Atlas Pow 1½g	40	63	63	63	
Aunt N pr A 2k	10	54	54	54	
Atlas Tack .45g	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp .10g	226	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Bald Loco (½g)	11	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	18	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Balt & Ohio pf	8	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Barber Asph	66	27¼	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
Barker Bros (1¼g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Barker pf 2¼g	260	42	42	42	
Barnsdall Oil .60	11	18⅛	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2g	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Beat Cm pf 5	20	103½	103¼	103¼	
Bell Aire (1g)	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	44	38	37⅛	37⅛	—1
Best & Co 1.60a	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Best Foods (.80g)	26	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	8	64⅜	63¾	64¼	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	4	119½	119	119½	
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	2	35	34½	35	
Black & Dck 1.60	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Blaw-Knox .20g	10	10¾	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Bliss & Lau (½gg)	4	18½	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	8	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
Bohn Al&Brass 2	4	53	52½	52½	— ⅜
Bon Ami A (4)	10	94	94	94	
Bono Strs 1.60	1	27½	27½	27½	
Borden Co (.60g)	9	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	38	37⅞	38	
Boston & Maine	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Bower Roll B 1g	1	36	36	36	
Bridgeport Br ½xg	1	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	5	30	30	30	+ ½
Bklyn & Q Trans	5	½	½	½	
Bklyn-Man Tr	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Bruns-Balke (½gg)	12	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie (¼xg)	15	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7	11	114	114	114	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	10	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	170	105¾	105	105¾	— ¼
Budd Wheel ¼g	16	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forg .90g	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	7	22⅜	22	22	— ¼
Bulova Watch (2)	13	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
Burling Mills .70g	4	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Burr Add M .60	12	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Bush Term .20g	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Butler Bros .30a	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf1½	8	26½	26	26¼	
Butte C&Z ⅛e	1	4	4	4	
Byers (AM) Co	2	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
Byers AM pf 7	100	80	79¾	79¾	— ¼
Byron Jack ⅛g	10	22½	22⅛	22½	
Calif Pack 1¼g	5	29	28¾	28¾	
Calif P of 2½g	40	53	53	53	
Callahan Z-Lead	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet & H .45g	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Campbell Wyn ½g	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	13	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+1⅛
Can Sou Ry (3)	220	35¾	35	35	+1½
Canad Pacific	36	10⅛	10	10	
Can Adm pf 3	20	44⅛	44¼	44¼	+ ⅜
Carpenter Stl 1½g	3	30	30	30	— ¼
Carriers & Gen .20	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Caterpil Trac (2)	7	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅜
Celanese Cp (1g)	5	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf B	50	104½	104⅛	104½	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	10	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7	20	125½	125¼	125½	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp ⅛	7	14	13⅞	14	
Celotex pf (5)	30	93	92½	92¾	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½g	3	21½	21	21	
Cent Found .10g	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
C Ill Lt pf 4½g	40	107	107	107	
Cent RR N J	3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Cent Vio Sug 2½e	4	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	10	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf	200	54½	54	54½	—1
Champ Pap&F ½g	15	24	22	24	+2⅜
Checker Cab	10	24¾	23	24¾	+1½
Ches & Ohio (3)	25	45⅞	45½	45⅞	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	15	7⅜	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	13	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 1¾g	9	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or ⅛e	4	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	5	19¾	19½	19¾	
Chi Pn T cv pf 3	2	40¾	40¼	40¾	— ⅛
Chi Sh Co	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Chile Cop (1g)	40	28	28	28	—2
Chrysler Co (1½g)	9	84⅛	83⅛	83¾	
City Ice & F 1.20	2	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
City Invest	50	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
City Stores	3	7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
Clark Equip 1½g	1	39	39	39	— ¼
Clev Elec Il pf 4½	40	114⅜	114⅛	114⅜	+ ⅛
Clev Graph Br (1g)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	— ⅛
Clueti Peabody 1g	6	38	37¼	38	+ ⅛
Cluett Peab pf 7	12	146⅜	146⅛	146⅜	+ ¼
Coca-Cola (3)	3	110	110	110	
Coca-Cola A (3)	40	64	64	64	
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	25	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Colo-P-P pf4½s	30	107⅝	107½	107½	
Col & South	50	11	11	11	— ⅛
Col & South 1st	110	11	11	11	
Col Fuel & Ir ¾g	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Col Broadc A .60a	4	22⅝	22½	22½	
Col Broadc B .60g	5	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Col G & El	26	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	6	70¾	70	70¾	+1
Colum Pict ⅛e	5	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	1	95	95	95	+ ½
Comi Credit (3)	8	40½	40⅛	40½	+ ⅛
Comi Broadc B .60g	5	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr 3	8	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30g	6	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Commith & South	14	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Com & So pf 3k	10	66½	66	66	+ ¾
Commith Ed 1.05g	34	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
Compl-Naura (1)	2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	2	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Consol Cig pf 7	20	109¾	109¼	109¾	
Cor Cig pr pf6½	120	105	105	105	— ½
Cons Copper	14	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	46	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	8	103¼	102¾	103	
Cons Film Ind	8	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf (½k)	4	17½	17	17	— ½
Cons G E & Cuba pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Con Coltae (1g)	27	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Coltae pf 1¼	8	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Cons Coltae pf 4½	8	101	100¼	101	
Cont Bak ½xg	14	10⅜	10	10	
Cont Can (½gg)	6	35½	35⅜	35⅜	
Cont Dia Fib .45g	3	15¾	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .50g	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
Cont Oil Del (1)	7	34¾	34¼	34½	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	2	14	13⅞	14	
Corn'weld pf 2½g	70	50	50	50	
Corn Exch 2.40	70	45½	45½	45½	
Corn Products 2.60	7	79⅜	79⅛	79⅜	
Corn Prod pf 7	50	180	179¼	179¼	+ ¼
Coty Inc (.15g)	7	5½	5	5	
Coty Internatl	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	18	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5	180	105¾	105½	105¾	
Cream of Wh 1½xg	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp (½gg)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Crow Ck & S ½xg	5	29½	29	29⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	7	15¾	15¾	15⅝	
Crown Zel 5 pf	170	94½	93½	94½	— ½
Crucible Steel 2e	8	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	80¾	80	80	+ ¼
Cuban-Am Sug ⅛e	25	12⅞	12½	12¾	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	26	6¾	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	30	72	71½	71½	— ¼
Curt P pr pf 1½xk	3	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	0	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (½)	7	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ½gg	4	25¾	25½	25¾	— ½
Davison Chem (1g)	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Day P&L pf4½s	20	113	113	113	—2½
Decca Records (1)	29	19⅜	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
Deere & Co 1.35e	26	42	41½	41⅝	— ⅜
Deere & Co pf 1.40	6	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	
Del & Hudson	7	15¾	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
Del Lack & West	24	8⅞	8½	8¾	
Den & R G W pf	20	2	1¾	1¾	
Detroit Ed (.90g)	19	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
Detroit Steel 1g	3	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Devoe & R A (1)	190	34½	34	34¼	+1
Diam Match 1½	4	32½	32⅜	32½	+ ½
Diam Match pf 1½	2	40	40	40	
Diam T Motor ½xg	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	11	30⅛	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Dixie Cup ¼g	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	30	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
Doehler Die C ¾g	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.20g	18	20½	20	20	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	14	67	66	66⅛	— ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	2	150	149¼	149¼	+ ⅞
Dresser Mfg 1g	13	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
du Pont de N (2g)	2	156½	156	156	— ½
Eastern Air L	9	44⅝	44	44	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	6	166	165½	166	+1
East Kod pf 6	50	180	180	180	+ ⅛
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	44⅛	44	44⅛	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	6	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Elec Boat (½gg)	9	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
El Power & Light	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	1	64½	64½	64½	— ½
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	8	68½	67½	67½	—1
El Storage Bat 2	2	41	41	41	
El Paso N G 2.40	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Endicott-John 3	2	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ½
Eng Pub Service	22	6⅞	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	120	78½	78½	78½	
Eng PS $6 pf 6	20	87	87	87	—1
Erie RR (½gg)	6	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
Erie RR cl (½gg)	44	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ¼g	7	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Evans Products	10	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	12	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
Exchange Buf .15g	2	3½	3½	3½	
Fairbanks Morse 1	4	39¾	39	39	— ¾
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Fed Mng&Smelt 2g	6	25⅞	25½	25¾	
Fed Mot Tr .20g	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	3	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Fed D St pf 4½	40	94	93¾	94	+1
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	5	48¾	48½	48¾	+ ¼
Firestone T 1½g	10	41½	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
First N Strs 2½	6	38½	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
Flintkote (½gg)	11	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Follansbee S pf	10	47¼	47½	47½	—1
Food Fair Strs (1)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Food Mach (.70g)	5	48	47½	48	+ ⅛
Foster Wheeler	3	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	11	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	4	37	36¾	37	+ ⅜
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	30	29¾	30	
Fruehauf pf 5	100	108	108	108	
Gair (Robt) ¼ae	10	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 1g	60	29¾	29½	29¾	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	15	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Gaylord Cont ¼g	3	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (1g)	2	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ½
Gen Baking .45g	10	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Gen Bak pf 8	80	143½	143½	143½	
Gen Bronze (.30g)	10	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	9	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Gen Cable A	3	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 5½xk	60	95⅞	95⅜	95⅜	— ½
Gen Cigar pf 7	60	136	136	136	—4
Gen Elec (1.40)	60	39	38½	38½	— ⅜
Gen Foods .80g	7	42½	42	42	— ¼
Gen G & El A	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Gen G & El cv pf	40	101½	101¼	101½	— ½
Gen Mills (4)	5	97½	97	97½	+1
Gen Mills 5pf 5	20	132	132	132	
Gen Motors (1g)	32	55¾	55½	55¾	+ ⅛
Gen O Adv	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	131¼	131	131¼	+1
Gen Prec Eq (½g)	6	22	22	22	
Gen Pr Ink pf 6	10	109½	109½	109½	+1½
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	3	23	22¾	23⅛	
Gen Ry Sig pf 6	10	110	110	110	
Gen Real & Util	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Ut pf	9	55	54½	54¾	+1¼
Gen Refract .60e	1	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
Gen S C pf 4½xk	1570	87½	82¼	87½	+5½
Gen Tel (1.60)	7	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst	1	21¾	21¼	21¾	+1⅛
Gen Time I pf 6	40	112	111½	112	+1½
Gen T & Rub ¼gg	3	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
Gillette S Raz ⅛g	5	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15g	31	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
Gladden Co (.60g)	1	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
Gobel (Adolf)	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Goodrich B F ½g	5	40⅝	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	2	101	101	101	+ ½
Goodyear Tire 1½g	9	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅛
Goodyear pf (5)	6	106	105½	106	+1
Gotham Hos (¼e)	17	8¼	8	8½	+ ⅛
Gotham H pf 7	50	90	90	90	
Graham-Paige Mot	25	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Granby C Min .60	3	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Grand Union	2	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
Granite C S .17½g	4	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	4	36¾	36¼	36¼	
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	4	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Gt Nor Pr pf (1g)	21	30	29½	30	+ ¼
Gt West Sug 1½xg	4	26	26	26	
Gt W Sug pf 7	40	150	149⅜	150	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Green (HL) (2e)	17	47¼	46½	47¼	+1
Greyhound Cp (1)	17	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.50)	5	12⅜	12¼	12¾	
Grum Air Ea 1½xe	24	16	15	15½	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	4¼	4¼	4⅝	
Guantan Sug pf	10	146	146	146	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	23	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅜
Gulf Mob & Oh pf	2	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
Hack Water (1½g)	1	26½	26½	26½	
Haez W pfA1¼s	50	35½	35	35⅝	— ⅛
Hall (WF) Print	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Harb-Walker ½gg	5	18	17¾	18	— ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Hazel-Atlas G 5	50	109½	109½	109½

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup A (1½)	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
200	Aero Sup B (.20g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Air Assoc (½g)	8	8	8
900	Air Investors	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1800	Airc Accessories	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Air-Way El Ap (.30g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Ala Gt Sou (6g)	84½	84½	84½
50	Allied Prod (2)	28½	28½	28½
200	Allied Prod A (1¾)	26½	26½	26½
600	Alum Ltd (2.25a)	104	103½	103½
100	Alum Co Am (3g)	114	114¼	114¼
150	Alum Co Am pf (4)	114¾	114¾	114¾
150	Am Book (½g)	31½	31	31½
400	Am Box Board (¼g)	8½	8	8
900	Am Cap pf (.30g)	28¾	28¾	28¾
1500	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
1800	Am C P&LA (¾g)	38⅞	37	38⅝
600	AmCP&LA new (.60g)	34	33	34
100	Am Cit P&LB	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1100	Am Cyan B (.60)	44⅝	44½	44⅝
100	Am&FgnP war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2600	Am Gas&El (1.60g	38⅝	38	38⅛
150	Am G&E pf (4½)	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝
100	Am Gen (.15g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
25	Am Gen El ypf(2½g)	59	59	59
100	Am L&T pf (4½)	36½	36½	36½
2000	Am L&T (1.20)	18⅞	18½	18⅞
75	Am Mfg (1g)	35½	35½	35½
54100	Am Maracaibo (3b)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2100	Am Republics (.10g)	11¼	11⅛	11¼
1900	Am Superpow	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4700	Am Superpow pf	17⅛	16¾	17
200	Am Writ Pap	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
170	Appal El Pow pf(4½)	103¼	104½	103½
100	Arkansas Nat	4	4	4
900	Ark Nat Gas	4	4⅛	4⅛
400	Ark Nat Gas	3	4⅛	4⅛
400	Ark N Gas (.70k)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
400	Ark Nat Gas pf (.75g)	21	20½	21
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Asso Laund	4	4	4
1200	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Atl Cst L Co (1½g)	36	36	36
200	Atl Rayon (¼g)	7⅞	7	7
5000	Atlas Corp war	3¼	2	3¼
200	Atlas D Forge (½g)	7⅞	7½	7⅞
100	Atlas Ply (.60g)	22	22	22
600	Automat Prod (½g)	5	4⅞	4⅞
400	Automatic Vend	5	5	5
100	Avery & Sons (½g)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
170	Axton-Fish A	96	93	96
200	Babcock & Wil	34½	34⅝	34⅝
250	Baldw Loco pf	38½	38	38½
300	Baldwin Loco war	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
400	Barium Stk St	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	BesauniM ev pf	25	25	25
1800	Beech Aire	14⅜	14⅜	14½
200	Bellanca Aire	3½	3½	3½
8400	Berk & Gay Furn	11	11	11
600	Bliss (E W) (2)	14¾	14½	14½
800	Blue Ridge	2½	2½	2½
100	Bohack (H C)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
10	Bohack HC 1pf (2k)	78	78	78
700	Braz Tr L&P (¾g)	22½	21⅝	22½
800	Breze Corp (.80g	11½	11	11⅛
600	Brewst Aero	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Bridgpt Mach	8	8	8
10	Bridg Mach pf	90	90	90
200	Brill A	6½	6	6
100	Brill B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Brr-Am Tob br (.225g)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
800	Brown F&W (.10e)	3⅜	3½	3⅜
200	Buckeye P L (.60g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1800	Buf N&EP pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
200	Buf N&EP B pf	94	93½	93½
200	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12½	12½	12½
1600	Burry Biscuit	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Cab El Prod vtg	11	11	11
100	Calamba Sug	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Cal El Pow	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3900	Callite Tung	6½	6⅜	6⅜
10	Can Indust pf	148	148	148
100	Carnation (1a)	47½	47½	47½
200	Carrier Corp	17¼	17¼	17¼
3300	Cen & SW Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Cen Hud G&E	40¾	40¾	40¾
60	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	96	96	96
1400	Cessna Aire (1e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
525	Childs pf	16⅜	16	16
2400	Cities Service	15⅝	15½	15⅝
400	Cit Svc pf	93¾	92½	92½
100	City&SubRom (.60)	8	8	8
180	Clark Control	32	30	32
600	Clinch Monr Lts	Z	⅝	⅝
100	Cleve El Il (1g)	34½	33¾	34½
600	Cleve Tract (¾g)	18⅛	18	18
300	Club Al Uten (.10g)	3	3	3
4000	Colon Develop	6¾	6½	6¾
4800	Colonial Air	10⅛	9¾	10⅛
800	Colo Fuel&I war	3¾	3½	3½
50	Colts PFArm (1½g)	50¾	50¾	50¾
210	Colum G&E pf (5)	53½	52½	53½
200	Comm Pr Rvc (1.60)	31½	31	31
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	5	5	5
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	63	63	63
10	Con G&E B pf C (4)	109½	109½	109½
878	Cons Mng&Sm (h1a)	37⅝	37¼	37⅝
400	Consol Rest Stks (¾g)	6½	6½	6½
110	Cont G&TE pr pf (7)	98	98	98
300	Cont Roll&Stl (¾g)	12	12	12
200	Cooper-Bess (½g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
300	Copper Range (½g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Cor & Rey pf (6k)	89½	88½	89½
400	Cosden Petro	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
350	Cosden Petro pf	32½	31	32½
200	Courtaulds (.091g)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1800	Creole Pet	24½	23¾	24½
300	Croft Brewing	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Crown C Pet	3	3	3
28	Crown Drug pf (1¾)	22	22	22
4600	CubanAtl Sug (2½e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
50	Dayton Rub (¾g)	18½	18½	18½
200	Delay Strs	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	DennisonMfgA	3¼	3⅛	3¼
500	Derby Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Det Gray Ir	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	DetMichStove	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
800	Eagle Pich Ld	12¼	12	12¼
400	East Gas & F	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	DetMichStove	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
125	East G&F 6pf (2¾k)	34½	34	34½
38	East G&F pr pf (4½)	56½	56½	56½
50	East Sta pf A	28¾	28¾	28¾
350	East Sta pf B	28¾	27½	28½
100	East Sug As pf (2½k	38¾	38¾	38¾
300	Easy Washer MB (⅛e)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
6000	El Bond & Sh	9¾	9¾	9¾
3400	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	74¼	73¾	73¾
700	El Bd & Sh $5 pf (5)	70¾	70	70¼
100	El Bd & Sh pf A	40	40	40
300	El P&L war	1½	1½	1½
300	Electrographic	8¼	8¼	8¼
600	Emerson Elec (.20g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	Emp Dis El pf (4k)	93¾	93	93
50	Empire Pow (1k)	40	40	40
1000	Equity Corp	1½	1½	1½
80	EquityCrp83pf(1½k)	32½	32¼	32½
900	Fairchild Av (1e)	9	9	9
1200	Fairchild Engine	2¾	2½	2¾
1900	Fanstel Met (¼g)	23	22½	22¾
200	Fedders Mfg (.15g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	98½	98½	98½
600	Ford M Can A (h1)	30	30	30
800	Ford Met Ltd (.111g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Froedt G pf (1.20)	21⅝	21½	21½
400	Fuller (O A) (2e)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
175	Fuller $3 cv (3e)	43½	41½	43½
25	Fuller 4% pf (4)	61½	61½	61½
100	Gatineau Pow (h.60)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Gen Finance	4	4	4
200	Gen Firepfg	13⅝	13½	13⅝
100	Gen Raven	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Gen Share pf	74½	74¼	74½
50	Gen WatG&E pf	39	39	39
80	Georg Pow $6 pf	110¼	110¼	110¼
20	Gilbert pf	51½	51½	51½
100	Gilchrist	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Glen Ald Coal	17	16¾	17
800	Goldfield Con			⅛
100	Gorh Mfg (.15g)	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
2400	Gulf Oil (1)	47¼	46⅞	47
400	Hall Lamp (.20g)	6	6	6
500	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Hazeltine (1g)	31¾	31⅜	31¾
200	Hecla Min (¼g)	4	4	4
100	Heyden Chem (.20g)	23½	23¼	23½
300	Hoe(R)&CoA	38¼	38	38¼
500	Holl C Gold (h.65)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Horn & Hard (1.80)	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Humble Oil (¾g)	73¾	73¾	73¾
300	Hurley's	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Il Iowa Pow	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
200	Il Iowa Pow dfr ct	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Il Iowa Pow pf	38½	38⅜	38½
100	Ill Zinc	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Imp Chem Ind	7¾	7¾	7¾
3900	Imp Oil Ltd reg	14¾	14½	14½
100	Imp Tb Can	10	10	10
25	Indus Finan pf	20¾	20¾	20¾
250	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	83⅜	82½	82½
300	Int Hyd-El pf	16¾	16	16
100	Int Indust	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Int Mnk&Chem war	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2200	Int Petrol (h1)	20	19¾	20
100	Int Util A (.25a)	12	12	12
1100	Int Util B	⅝	⅝	⅝
1500	Irving Air Ch (1a)	10	9¾	10
400	Jacobs (F L)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Jeannette Gla	2¾	2½	2¾
100	Kennedy's (.20g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Kingston Prod (.10g)	4	4	4
200	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
80	Koppers Co pf (6)	96¼	96¼	96¼
70	Lack RR NJ	33½	33	33½
1500	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13¼	13	13
200	Lakey Fdy & M (.10e)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
100	Lefcourt Real	1¼	1¼	1¼
1600	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	8⅝	8	8⅛
2800	Leonard Oil Dev	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Line Material (½g)	13	13	13
1000	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
6700	Long Is Ltg	2¼	2	2⅛
130	Long Is Lt pf	50½	50	50½
700	Long Is L pf B	45½	44½	45⅝
4800	Louis L & E (.20g	8	7½	7⅝
200	†Lynch Corp (3)	36	36	36
500	†Manati Sug war	2	2	2
100	†Mangel Strs	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	†McCord Rad B	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	†Memph N Gas (.10g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10000	†Merritt-C & S	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	†Missouri P Sv (.20g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
800	Mesabi Iron	2½	2	2
400	†Micromt Hone (.20e)	5½	5½	5½
400	†MidWest Corp (.20g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
25	Midvale (1g)	30¾	30¾	30¾
100	Mid West Ref (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Minn Min&M (1.20)	86½	86	86½
200	†Missouri P Sv (.20g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1900	Molybdenum (¼g)	12¾	12	12¾
2200	Monogram Pict	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Montr LH&P (h1½)	22¼	22¼	22¼
600	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2½	2	2½
100	Mount Prod (½)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Muskeg PRing (.48g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
5100	Nat Bellas Hess	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
300	Nat City Lines (1)	25¾	25¾	25¾
300	Nat City Lin pf (3)	52	52	52
200	Nat Cont (1)	12	12	12
2200	Nat Fuel G (1)	11½	11⅜	11½
300	Nat Rub Mch (½g)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
600	Nat Trans (.95g)	12⅜	12⅜	12½
2100	Nat Tun & Mines	1½	1½	1½
275	N E P A 6% pf (3k)	49¾	49¾	49¾
40	New Eng T&T 2¾s	102¾	101½	402¾
100	N H Clock	7¼	7¼	7¼
1300	N Mex & Ariz Ld	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	NY Merchand (.30g)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
10	NY P&L $6 pf(6)	102	102	102
7400	Niag Hud Pow	3¼	3	3¼
300	Niag Hud 1pf	83¼	82¼	83
50	Niag Hud 2pf	75	74½	74½
2800	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	11	10¾	11
300	Nip-singMns (h.10e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Nor Am Lt&Pow	⅛	⅜	⅜
125	Nor Am L&P pf	71	70¾	71
100	Nor AmRay B (1g)	33	33	33
300	Nor Am Ut Sec	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Nor Sta Pw A	7¾	7¼	7¼
400	Ogden Corp (.30g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
225	Ohio Brass B (.70g)	22	21¾	22
10	Ohio Pow pf (4½)	113¾	113½	113½
50	Ohio PS 7pf(5)	113	113	113
400	Okla Nat Gas(1.40)	19½	19½	19½
300	Pac G&E 6pf(1½)	38	35	38
200	Page-Her Tubes	88	85	86
17540	Pan-Am Pet & Tr	7¾	7¼	7¼
300	Prkrsbg R&R (.6g)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Penn Traffic	3	3	3
30	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	98¼	98	98¼
25	Pepperell (8)	121	121	121
600	Phillips Pkg (.5e)	3¼	3	3
6600	Phoenix Sec	24	22½	23½
100	Pierce Govern (.30g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Pitner-Bowes (.40)	7¾	7¾	7¾
30	Pitts & Lake E	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
100	Polaris Mng (.03e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Potrero Sugar	9⅛	8⅝	9
1000	Premier Gld (h.06)	⅞	⅞	⅞
5100	Prod Corp	¼	¼	¼
100	Prosperity Co B	8	8	8
50	Pug Sd P&L 5 pf(5k)	118	116	118
2000	Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	78¼	74¼	78¼
400	Pug Sd P & L $7 pf	13¼	12¾	13⅛
10	Quaker Oats pf (6)	184	184	184
1000	RKO opt war	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Raym Conc (1a)	17½	17½	17½
300	Raytheon Mfg	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Reed Roll Bit (.60g)	29½	29	29
200	Reiter-Fost	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Republic Avia (¼g)	4⅝	4¼	4¼
400	Richmond Rad (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Roosevelt Fd (¼e)	3	3	3
100	RyersonHaynes	1½	1½	1½
100	Root Pet pf (2k)	17½	17½	17½
1800	St Regis Pap	4	3⅞	4
900	Salt Dome Oil	7½	7¼	7½
100	Savoy Oil	2½	2½	2½
100	Schiff Co (1a)	18½	18½	18½
400	Schulte (DA)	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Scovill Mfg (1g)	29	29	29
10	Scran-SBW pf	50½	50½	50½
300	Scullin Stl (1g)	13	12⅝	13
100	See Corp Gen	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Seeman Bros (.2)	43¾	43	43¾
8300	Segal Lock & H	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Selby Shoe (.80g)	16	16	16
200	Selected Ind ev	8½	8½	8½
50	Sel Ind (al ct (8½)	72	72	72
50	Sel Ind pf (6½)	72	72	72
100	Sherwin-Wms (3)	96	96	96
25	Silex (1)	14	14	14
400	Simplicity Pat	23¾	23½	23¾
4400	Solar Aire (.10g)	4½	4¼	4¼
300	Solar Mfg	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Sonotone (.10g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Soss Mfg	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	So Penn Oil (1.80)	45½	45½	46½
300	So C Ed C pf (1¾)	30	30	30
200	Southl Royal (.40)	11	11	11
300	Spalding	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Spalding 1pf (2)	28½	28½	28½
1000	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	Stand& C&S pf (1.60)	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
100	St Oil Ky (1)	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
400	St Pow & L pf	50	49	50
1100	Stand Prod (.40ef)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Sterch Br St 1 pf (3)	40	40	40
100	Ster Al Pred (.90e)	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Sterling Inc (.10e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Sullivan Mach (⅛g)	20	19⅞	19⅞
700	Sunray Oil (.10g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Taggart	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Tampa El	23½	23½	23½
1300	Technicolor	13¾	13¾	13⅞
300	Texon Oil & L	8⅝	8½	8⅝
100	Tishman Realty	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Tob Sec Ltd	11	11	11
100	Tob Prod Exp	8¼	8¼	8¼
700	Transwest Oil	14½	14½	14½
400	Tung-Sol Ln	8⅝	8¼	8¼
300	Unit Aire Pr	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
3900	Unit Corp W Sts	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
500	Unit Corp war			⅛
2400	Unit Gas	3¼	3⅛	3¼
300	Unit Gas pf (5½k)	121½	121	121
400	Unit Lt&Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
5600	Unit Lt&Pow B	¼	¼	¼
1600	Unit Lt&P pf	53½	53	53½
25	Un Milk Prod pf	39	39	39
28	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	71¼	71¼	71¼
700	Unit Stores (.25a)	5⅛	5	5⅛
300	U S & Int Sec	5	5	5
300	U S & Int Sec pf (2k)	78½	78	78½
100	U S Foil B	5⅝	5½	5⅝
50	US Plywd ev pf (1½)	37¾	37¾	37¾
200	U S Radiator	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1100	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	3	3	3
100	Univ Pic vtc	19½	19½	19½
100	Utah-Idaho Sug	3¾	3¾	3¾
125	Utah P&L pf	84½	84	84½
300	Valspar Corp	1½	1½	1½
50	Valspar pf (2¼e	38½	38½	38½
2300	Venezuel Pet	7¼	7	7¼
30	Wagner Bakvte	8	9¼	9¼
30	Wagner Bak pf	90	90	90
100	Wentwth Mfg (⅝g)	3½	3½	3½
300	West Va C & C (1½e)	5	4¾	4¾
3700	West Air Lines	11½	11	11¼
1100	Wright Harg (.30)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

Total stock sales today, 340,000 shares; year ago, 82,145 shares.

No Longer Investment Trust

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission ruled that the Diversified Investment Fund, Inc., a Deaware open-end management company, has ceased to be an investment company. The order exempts the company from the provisions of the Investment Company Act.

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NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

Inflation Gap Becoming Real, Says Zelomek

NEW YORK (AP)—A practical economist said today that while an inflationary gap of major size had failed to develop in our economy so far, predictions of such a gap "may soon be realized."

There have been so many warnings, commented A. W. Zelomek of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., and Fairchild Publications, that some Americans regard each new declaration as a cry of "wolf" and fail to appreciate the danger.

Mr. Zelomek, who advises businessmen and stores on economics, and who has acted for Government agencies, said the gap—the difference between the amount of money you have to spend and the value of things you can buy—was greatly overestimated for 1942. He gave two reasons:

Inventories Big Factor

"Failure to allow sufficiently for the large inventories that still existed, on which consumers could draw in meeting their demands.

"Failure to allow for the extent to which consumers were 'trading up,' purchasing higher price and better quality merchandise."

Mr. Zelomek asserted: "This is a situation in which the Office of Price Administration and other exponents of the inflationary gap have been right in principle and wrong in detail."

He explained that estimates of $69,000,000,000 worth of goods and services for purchase last year were too low—spending actually amounted to $82,000,000,000 fed by merchandise left over 1941's huge civilian production.

"Now, however, stocks have been greatly reduced; by the end of the year they will be well below normal," Mr. Zelomek said.

"With inventories reduced, production for civilians below the unit (physical) volume of sales, and the desire of consumers to spend more dollars for the same amount of goods limited by OPA regulations, the inflation danger that has been overestimated in the past is now becoming real."

Sees OPA Limitation Unsound

Mr. Zelomek, recalling that many people desire a better class of merchandise than they usually buy, thinks the OPA limitation on higher price lines "is a basically unsound principle, tending to weaken one of the most important anti-inflationary weapons" — the diverting of dangerous dollars to merchandise that doesn't affect the cost of living.

Government spokesmen have estimated this year's excess cash may total $45,000,000,000—before war bond purchases.

A group of 89 private economists has recommended higher taxes and compulsory savings to help avoid skyrocketing prices which result when people who own extra dollars try to outbid each other for a slimming pile of consumer goods.

None of this extra money need be used to create the mad scramble to buy things and speed the plummeting value of money which marks the inflationary whirlwind. None is, unless used to buy things while there are scarcities. That's why war bond purchases are urged. If this year's excess cash were tucked to sleep for ten years, the current gap would close.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
56	Am P & L 6s 2016	108½	104½	108½
1	Ark P & L 5s '56	107¾	107¾	107¾
22	As Elec 6½s '43	73½	73½	73½
18	As G & E 5s '50	21¾	21¾	21¾
11	As G & E 5½s '77	21¾	21¾	21¾
3	As G & E 5s '58	21¾	21¼	21½
3	As G & E 4½s '49	22	21¾	22
13	As T & T 5½s '55 A	82	81¾	81¾
3	Atlan City El 3¼s '64	109¼	109¼	109¾
4	Baldw L 6s '50	113¼	113¼	113¼
5	Birm El 4½s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Can Nor P 5s '53	78½	78½	78½
10	Cen Pow & Lt 3¼s '69	36⅞	36½	36¾
4	Cen St El 5s '48	36¾	36½	36¾
1	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	100½	100½	100½
10	Chi Ry 5s '27 ctf	84½	84	84½
1	Cities Ser 5s '69	94½	94½	94½
2	Cities Ser 5s '58	94½	94½	94½
31	Cities Ser 5s '50	96	95¾	96
31	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	96	96	96
3	Cit S Pow 5½s '53	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	110½	110½	110½
48	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	Cuban Tob 5s '44	87¾	87¾	87¾
8	East G&F 5s '56 A	89	88½	88½
22	Elec P&L 5s 2030	99½	99½	99½
1	Fed Wat 5½s '54	105¾	105¾	105¾
8	Gatineau Pow 3¾s '69	98¾	98¾	98¾
13	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	97½	97½	97½
6	Ill Pow & Lt 5s '56 C	108½	108½	108¾
1	Ill Pow & L 5½s '57	101¾	101¾	101¾
12	Inters Pow 5s '57	84¾	84¼	84½
1	It Sup Pw 5s '63 A	37	37	37
1	Jer CenP&L 3½s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	Midland Val 5s '43	89½	89¼	89½
1	Minn P&L 5s '55	107	107	107
1	Nebr Pw 6s '2022	117	117	117
7	Nevada Cal Ed 5s '56	102	102	102
14	N Eng G&E 5s '50	70¾	70	70
13	N Eng G&E 5s '48	70¾	70¼	70¼
22	N Eng G&E 5s '47	70⅞	70¾	70½
9	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	95⅞	95¾	95¾
20	N Eng Pow 5s '48	93¾	93½	93½
1	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48 A	83	83	83
3	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	111	111	111
11	Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
2	Shaw W&P 4½s 67 A	105	105	105
18	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
21	So Ind

Salvo Develops Into One Of Casey Stengel's Best

BULLETIN

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox today announced the sale of Pitcher Anton "Andy" Karl to the Philadelphia Phillies. The sale price was not announced.

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Braves may have had a generous share of bad breaks this year, particularly in the matter of losing close games. But in the Manny Salvo case, it can now be reported that Casey Stengel had good fortune on his side.

Salvo, the Hub's National League faithful will recall, was sold to the Phillies for the waiver price on May 12. It looked like money in the bank for the Braves, as the big Californian had been wild and ineffective in his rare appearances on the hurling mound. And when Bucky Harris and Bill Cox, after looking Salvo over for a couple of days, shipped him back to Allston with a "No thank you" tag, it seemed that Stengel and Bob Quinn would have trouble giving the fellow away.

A Five-hitter

Baseball, though, is a peculiar game. Salvo today is not only still with the Braves, but he looks like one of Stengel's best pitchers for the second half of the campaign. In beating the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, 4-2, for his third victory since returning from Phillie, the giant right-hander yielded just two hits until the ninth inning and only five in all. The Reds escaped a shutout in the ninth, putting together three safeties.

Salvo's control was good. He walked only one Red. In his June comeback with the Braves, Manny has given up just four bases on balls in 27 innings of labor. His early-season wildness, therefore, is an obstacle of the past.

Thanks to the Salvo win, which came after Elmer Riddle had taken the opener yesterday, 5-1, on three hits, the Braves went into a fifth-place tie with Philadelphia—the outfit which had no use for Salvo. The Stengelmen are ready for the Cardinals, who open here with a single tomorrow.

Workman Hitting

Among other things, the Redbirds from St. Louis will find Chuck Workman in a hitting streak. The big outfielder picked up seven hits in 11 official tries in the Cincinnati series. Like all sluggers, Chuck is not what ball players call a percentage hitter. But his 36 runs batted in speak volumes for his value as a batter here. He leads the team in that column. His seven homers are also a high for the Braves.

Butch Nieman went back over the .300 batting level in the doubleheader. He hit a double facing Riddle and a single and triple against Bucky Walters, who is not the Walters of old. Whitey Wietelmann came up with three hits in the Walters game and drove in his 22d run.

The Red Sox lost another heartbreaker in the West, bowing to the White Sox, 3-2, in 14 innings when Wally Moses stole home on Mace Brown. Because Mike Ryba had put the winning run on base, however, he was the losing pitcher. It was the 18th steal for Moses, who is high man on the "runningest" club in the American League.

* * *

Briefs . . . Yesterday's results brought about a few changes in the heart of the American League . . . Washington, beaten by Detroit, dropped to the bottom of the first division . . . The Tigers, by their victory, moved into the runner-up spot behind the Yankees . . . The White Sox stepped up one notch to third . . . The Red Sox, consequently, were 5½ games off the pace as they opened at St. Louis this afternoon . . . That date today, incidentally, is the play-off of a postponement.

* * *

Eddie Joost accepted 10 chances in the Cincinnati final, one short of the major league record for third basemen . . . It is not easy to keep Joost out of the line-up, even though he is not a good hitter . . . The boy is great on defense, no matter where he plays . . . Pete Fox stole his 11th base at Chicago . . . Skeeter Newsome continues to hit remarkably well . . . His single and double in the Windy City final left him at .351 as he moved into St. Louis . . . The Braves have taken six out of nine from Bill McKechnie . . . The Yankees have won six in a row from the Browns . . . Branch Rickey, Jr., who directs minor league operations for the Dodgers, will conduct a tryout camp at Holyoke, Mass., July 20, 21 and 22.

Troy 'Discovers' Doerr's Record

As pointed out in this column on Tuesday, Bobby Doerr is now holder of the new major league record for consecutive errorless chances accepted by a second baseman. Discovery of the mark was announced by Secretary Phil Troy of the Red Sox yesterday in Chicago.

As the Sox opened at St. Louis today, Doerr's errorless game string had run to 47, with 284 chances accepted during that period. Oscar Melillo's former record, set in '33 with the Browns, was 271.

Stewart and Dunn Will Be Umpires

Regular National League Umpires Bill Stewart and Tom Dunn will give their services at the baseball game between the Braves and servicemen at Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's annual Field Day at Fenway Park next Monday, the Mayor announced today.

Permission for the two arbiters to work at this benefit game for Boston's needy and its under-privileged school children was granted by National League President Ford Frick.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Spud Chandler, Yankees—Shut out Browns on six hits.

Hal Newhouser and Don Ross, Tigers—Former pitched five-hit ball and latter twice singled with bases loaded to bat in four runs against Senators.

Elmer Riddle, Reds, and Manny Salvo, Braves—Riddle pitched three-hitter in winning first game of double-header and Salvo retaliated with five-hit performance in nightcap.

Wally Moses, White Sox—Stole home with bases loaded and two out in 14th inning to beat Red Sox.

Three out of ten youths reporting for training at Great Lakes cannot swim.

Stan Steps Out —By Pap'

Stan Musial
ST. CARDINALS' SOPHOMORE SLUGGING ACE
I'VE LEARNED A FEW THINGS ABOUT THE PITCHERS, TOO
I'D RATHER PLAY EVERY DAY
STAN HAS IMPROVED GREATLY SINCE HE HAS HAD A CHANCE TO BAT AGAINST LEFT AND RIGHT-HANDED PITCHING
HE STARTED OUT AS A PITCHER, BUT AN ARM INJURY FORCED HIM TO MOVE INTO THE OUTFIELD

Having started out to become a pitcher, Stan Musial, the St. Louis Cardinals' slugging sophomore, makes a point of studying the deliveries of every pitcher in the National League. The thoroughness with which he has done the job is reflected in his batting average this season.

Unlike many freshman batting stars who slump in their second season on the big time when the pitchers have had a chance to discover any weakness they may have in their batting styles, Musial is using his experience to improve on his first year showing. As a rookie, Musial hit .315 last season against right-handed pitching, exclusively. This season Manager Billy Southworth has been convinced that Musial can hit left-handers with equal effectiveness so Stan is out there every day.

Musial always had confidence in his batting ability. Even when he was a promising young pitcher, Stan was used frequently in the outfield so that his power at the plate could be utilized. When a shoulder injury, sustained while playing in the outfield, ended his pitching career, Stan concentrated on the outfield and started the 1941 season with Springfield, Mo., at that position. After a stretch with Rochester later that season, he was brought up by the Cards and here he is bidding for the individual batting crown as a sophomore.

San Francisco Is Eagerly Awaiting Arrival of Haegg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Track-minded enthusiasts of the San Francisco Bay region are eagerly awaiting the first appearance in this city of Gunder Haegg at Kezar Stadium on the afternoon of July 17 for the benefit of the Army Air Forces Aid Society. Sponsors of the athletic carnival will be The Olympic Club with its Athletic Director, Charles F. Hunter, in charge of the meet.

Invitations have been mailed to every California athlete who won a title at the recent National A. A. U. championships at Randall's Island, New York. These include: Ensign Cornelius Warmerdam (senior pole vault); Irving Moore (junior pole vault); Harold Davis (100 and 200 meters); Cliff Bourland (400 meters); Earl Audet (senior 16-pound shotput); Jim Delaney (junior 16-pound shotput); Roland Sink (junior 1,500 meters); Bruce Miller (junior 400-meter hurdles).

These with Haegg (5,000 meters) and Gil Dodds (senior 1,500 meters) will give a total of 10 reigning National A. A. U. outdoor champions, the greatest number to appear in the San Francisco Bay region since the 1932 National championships (which were combined that year with the final Olympic tryouts) were held at Stanford Unievrsity. Invitations have also been extended to other high class athletes such as John Fulton (Stanford); Grover Klemmer and Stan Bernhard (California); Jack Trout (Southern California); Bobby Madrid (Leemore Army Air Base); Murray Collins (Abraham Lincoln High School, San Jose); and other high school milers.

Streamlined Program

A streamlined program of six track and two field events have been scheduled. These include: 100 and 220 yards; 600 yards (in which Cliff Bourland and John Fulton will endeavor to break Ben Eastman's American record of 1:09.2 made on the Kezar track); the 3,000 meter race featuring Haegg and Dodds; an interscholastic mile in which Sink and Collins will strive to lower the present record of 4: 21.2 made by Louis Zamperini; and a one-mile relay between teams representing Northern and Southern California. Field events include the pole vault and three shotput events in which Audet and Delaney will attempt to establish new records with the 8-lb., 12-lb., and 16-lb. implements.

The eagerness with which Haegg's appearance is awaited here can well be understood when one studies his marvelous performances of smashing seven world's records during an athletic campaign of 82 days in 1942. In order to give a clear idea of Haegg's achievements, here is the list, also the previous record, and the best American time:

List of Times

1,500 Meters — Haegg, 3:45.8; Jack Lovelock, 3:47.8; Walter Mehl, 3:47.0.

One Mile—Haegg, 4:04.6; Sydney Wooderson, 4:06.4; Glenn Cunningham, 4:06.7.

2,000 Meters—Haegg, 5:11.8; Archie San Romani, 5:16.8. No American record listed.

3,000 Meters—Haegg, 8:01.2; Henry Kalerne, 8:09.0; Greg Rice, 8:18.9.

Two Miles—Haegg, 8:47.8; Taisto Maki, 8:53.2; Don Lash, 8:58.3.

Three Miles—Haegg, 13:32.4; Maki, 13:42.4; Rice, 14:00.0.

5,000 Meters—Haegg, 13:58.2; Maki, 14:08.6; L. Lehtinen and Ralph Hill, 14:30.0.

Haegg has also run the 800 yards in 1:53.5.

Of all the great outdoor records established by Haegg, the American distance champion, Rice, thinks the time of 8:01.2 for the 3,000 meters is the greatest achievement of all. This is the record the great Swedish star will endeavor to lower here in San Francisco on the afternoon of the 17th. Haegg was much relieved when told by Cornelius Warmerdam that the climate of this city by the Golden Gate is a little cooler than that of Stockholm and he feels that he will be able to set a new record for the distance.

Just as the first visit of the famous Finnish distance champion, Paavo Nurmi, helped immeasurably in the development of the great American milers, and that of the Norwegian pole vaulter, Charley Hoff, inspired the young American vaulters to aim for 14 feet and higher, so should the sight of the smooth, effortless Swedish star in action encourage the track-minded youngsters of this country to develop the ability to run with success the distances from the mile to 5,000 meters.

H. Archie Richardson

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Tobin	6	5	Odom	0	0
Javery	8	7	Farrell	0	0
Salvo	3	2	Martin	0	0
Barrett	6	7	MacFayden	0	0
Andrews	6	10			

Red Sox

Hughson	9	4	Lucier	2	2
Ryba	4	3	Dobson	1	0
Terry	5	3	Newsome	1	0
Judd	7	4	Woods	0	0
Brown	4	4			

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store.....Plus Tax
and Braves Field .....Plus Tax

Luckman Says Football Will Slip in Fall

PITTSBURGH (AP)—College and professional football this year, says Sid Luckman, the Chicago Bears' famed braintruster, will be "interesting and enjoyable" but "it will be football of 10 or 15 years ago—not as we knew it."

The former Columbia quarterback, here for a week to help Clark Shaughnessy install the "T" formation at Pitt, thinks football—both college and professional—has its place in the war effort and should keep going, but he asserted:

"Yes, I certainly think the game will slip back about 10 years or so. Colleges must look to 17-year olds and all the good pro players seem to be gone. Take the Bears for instance. They've lost Stydahar, Fortmann, Standlee, Gallarneau, Artoe," and he spieled off the names of a dozen other bright stars with the same familiarity with which he barks out those hundreds of intricate "T" formation plays.

Sid, as a matter of fact, said he was undecided about playing pro football this fall, declaring "there's a good chance I won't." he added:

"I haven't thought much about football. In fact I talked with Brizzolari (Ralph Brizzolari, acting head of the Bears) for the first time last week."

Asked if his presence at Pitt might lead to a permanent coaching job, he replied:

"No, I hardly think I will want to coach. I've got my trucking business in New York."

Sid, who has been with the Bears four seasons, had this compliment for Shaughnessy:

"I think he's the greatest teacher of the 'T' formation in the game. Give him two years, under normal football conditions, and he'll have Pitt right on top again.

"He gave us Standlee and Gallarneau, you know," he said, "and they were terrific."

Sid was impressed with the turnout of candidates at Pitt. Seventy-three boys are now on the squad, as against 57 when drills started June 28.

Notre Dame May Have to Modify Its T Formation

CLEVELAND (AP)—Coach Frank Leahy says his Notre Dame football squad may have to give up the famed "T" backfield formation this coming season.

Angelo Bertelli, mainstay of last year's Notre Dame backfield, is in the Marine Corps Reserve and may be transferred, Leahy said, and the only other quarterback available for the T formation is Pennsylvanian John Lujack, a Navy V-12 student.

"If both these boys are transferred from the campus, I am aure we will have to modify the T system," he added.

Speaking at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon for representatives of Notre Dame and the United States Naval Academy, Leahy declared 15 members of his 1942 squad are in the Navy or Marine Corps Reserves.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	39	29	.574	
Detroit	35	32	.522	3½
Chicago	34	32	.515	4
Washington	37	35	.514	4
Boston	34	35	.493	5½
Cleveland	33	35	.485	6
St. Louis	31	36	.463	7½
Philadelphia	32	41	.438	9½

Results July 7
Chicago 3, Boston 2 (14 inns.).
Detroit 9, Washington 1.
New York 2, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia at Cleveland, postponed.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	44	24	.647	
Brooklyn	44	32	.579	4
Pittsburgh	36	32	.529	8
Cincinnati	34	36	.486	11
Philadelphia	33	37	.471	12
Boston	32	36	.471	12
Chicago	30	41	.423	16½
New York	28	43	.394	18½

Results July 7
Cincinnati 5, Boston 1.
Boston 4, Cincinnati 2.
Other games postponed.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 8, Syracuse 4.
Buffalo 9, Rochester 3.
Toronto 3, Montreal 0.
Newark at Jersey City, postponed.

American Association

Indianapolis 18-6, St. Paul 1-4.
Louisville 5-1, Minneapolis 4-0.
Kansas City at Toledo, postponed.
Milwaukee at Columbus, postponed.

Eastern League

Elmira 12-5, Utica 1-2.
Scranton 11, Springfield 6.
Hartford 5, Wilkes-Barre 3.
Albany 8, Binghamton 0.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 6-7, Little Rock 3-5.
Atlanta 3, Memphis 1.
Knoxville 4, Birmingham 3.
New Orleans 14, Nashville 5.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 8-10, Oakland 2-1
Hollywood 6-1, San Francisco 4-4.
Portland 7-3, Sacramento 6-8.
Seattle 13, San Diego 3.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Brubaker	15	3	5	0	1	.333
Nieman	165	13	32	0	13	.305
McCarthy	277	26	81	2	28	.292
Holmes	280	31	80	3	15	.286
Klutzz	87	7	22	0	6	.253
Workman	278	33	76	7	36	.352
Masi	85	14	23	2	13	.342
Ryan	199	30	46	1	14	.340
Ross	161	22	38	5	19	.336
Wietelmann	237	18	53	0	22	.224
Burns	58	5	13	1	3	.224
Joost	240	23	48	2	16	.200
Farrell	17	1	3	0	0	.176
Poland	82	5	11	0	7	.134
Cuccinello	18	1	1	0	2	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	94	9	33	0	5	.351
Culberson	134	19	42	3	13	.313
Partee	181	15	57	0	5	.315
Fox	304	32	94	1	21	.309
Conroy	43	7	13	1	1	.279
Cronin	49	4	13	3	10	.265
Tabor	253	21	64	2	24	.253
Doerr	284	47	84	1	28	.296
Lupien	261	28	65	3	19	.249
Lake	170	24	38	3	14	.223
Simmons	194	6	39	0	11	.210
Berra	77	11	14	0	5	.182
Lazor	77	7	15	0	6	.195
Peacock	77	6	15	0	6	.195

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

REALLY HOME COOKED FOOD—STEAKS CHICKEN, LOBSTER FAMOUS SKIPPER DOLLAR DINNERS
Ship Ahoy! VISIT The Skipper
17 East 48th St. • 160 East 48th St.
East of 5th Ave. East of Lexington
2-100—Open Sundays 1 P. M.—Dinner $1.35

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner
DIXIE KITCHEN
AIR CONDITIONED
1 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK
One Block from Radio City

THE Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVE.
Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self-Service
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

ZOE CHASE
EXCELLENT AMERICAN CUISINE
SHADY TREE GARDEN
115 East 60th East of Park Avenue
LUNCHEON From 50c Closed Sundays DINNER From 95c

THE JUMBLE SHOP
28 West 8th Street
Our Reputation is for better food at reasonable prices
Open Sundays SPring 7-2540

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72ND STREET
Featuring Southern Fried Chicken, Fresh Vegetables, Home-Made Pastries Hot Breads
Luncheons 90c-$1.25 Dinner 60c-$1.35

★ Yankee Dinner Dandy ★
Charcoal-broiled WHOLE MAINE LOBSTER, Old Fashioned New England Shore Dinner at its best including all the trimmings and the "Sea Breezes." Refreshing summer drinks—tall or short. Early Americana atmosphere.
Special Show Dinners Served Fri., Sat., & Sun.
WHITE TURKEYS
220 Madison Ave. at 37th Street MU-3-1581
One University Pl. at Washington Sq. AL-4-3677

SEA FOOD as you like it The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE On 3rd Ave. Bet. 53rd-54th Sts. Tel. EL. 5-9309
OCEAN FRESH SEA FOOD PREPARED TO ORDER

Jane Davis
RESTAURANT
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15
DINNER 5:30 to 8:15
Closed Sundays Circle 7-0176
Eat Seafood for Variety

Nancy Lord
Open Sundays • Closed Saturdays
Luncheons from 65c
Dinners from $1.10
CLOSED DURING AUGUST
662 Madison Avenue
Bet. 60 and 61 Sts. RH. 4-9388

King Arthur • London Terrace
RESTAURANTS
465 W. 23rd St. Near 9th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music nightly. CHelsea 3-4080

HANS JAEGER'S
Lexington Ave., cor. 85th St., N. Y. C.
Made Famous by Its Guests for Unusually Fine Foods, Congenial Atmosphere, Music Nightly. Breakfast, Banquets, Weddings, etc.
Phone BUtterfield 8-8200

OLNEY INN
PLANTATION COOKING
Clara May Downey's Nationally Famous Food
Luncheon from 85c, Dinner from $1.50
12 EAST 49th ST., NEW YORK CITY
(One-Half Block From Radio City)
Also Maryland and Miami Beach

Cortile AIR CONDITIONED
37 W. 43 St. 36 W. 44 St. Opp. Stern's
Afternoon Tea from 25c
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from 75c
An Old World Spot Just West of 5th Avenue
One Block from Fifth Church

Eugenia Allen Cafeteria
8 WEST 49TH STREET at Radio City
APPETIZING LUNCHEON SERVED From 11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
DELICIOUS DINNER SERVED From 5 to 7:45 P. M.
Eugenia Allen, Mgr.

GREAT NECK, N. Y.

Manion's Restaurant
Delicious Lunches and Dinners
Tasty Sandwiches Homemade Pastry
38 MIDDLE NECK ROAD, GREAT NECK

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
Famous Since 1847 65c to $1.00

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

You'll like eating at Middletown's popular
UNITED RESTAURANT
AIR-CONDITIONED
Next to Post Office

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued from previous page)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3613, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

★ "Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds"
SAVITT—Jeweler
35 Asylum Street

Spear & McManus
Established 1860 221 Asylum Street
Florists—Hartford, Conn.
Managers
Joseph B. McManus and Louise McManus Ottenberg

In MOTHER RUSSIA
Marcus Hindus gives us the key to the character of the Russian People
$3.50
WITKOWER'S
77 Asylum Street

Protection
Budget Beauty Salon
SPECIALS: Mon., Tues., Wed. Shampoo and Finger Wave 75c
"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Permanent Waves $5 up
Rooms 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

HARTFORD
West Hartford
FRESH SALADS Daily
Potato and Cabbage
Also other salads to order
ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDSEYE
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue

MIDDLETOWN

MIDDLESEX FRUITERY
Better Fruits and Vegetables
Fresh Fruit Drinks
Ice Cream Sundaes
At Our Fountain
191 Main Street Tel. 322

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
COAL COKE Electric Furnace Man Coal Stokers
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH ANTHRACITE
OIL WOOD Gilbarco Oil Burners
391 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 15-W

LENDING LIBRARY
With Good Summer Reading
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Office Supplies
Helen Bradford Hazen
113 College Street Tel. 221

WRUBEL'S ANNUAL JULY CLEARANCE
Hundreds of Bargains!
Quantities in Sales Groups Are Limited—Come as Early as You Can!

Get to Know
R.W. Camp Co.
FOR GOOD CLOTHES
for the men of the family
412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
DEPARTMENT STORE
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Herlin Press INC.
Job Printing Labels
Folders Catalogs
217 COMMERCE STREET, NEW HAVEN
NEW HAVEN 8-8137 BRIDGEPORT 5-6098

The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES
INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE. 8-8107

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat
Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8329

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Howards CLEANERS

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

Ann Allen Gowns
2(Whitney Avenue (New Haven, Conn.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD•WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNERS SERVICE
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

Shop Here and Save
STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
WITH THE SAVINGS BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Buettner's
Main at Summer St., Stamford Ph. 4-2117
Better Furniture, Rugs and Carpets

Think of LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-8207. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
Scoop!
A Full Carload of
RID-JID WOODENWARE
THE NEW VICTORY LINE OF FAMOUS 2-IN-1 LADDERS
SPACE-SAVING CLOTHES RACKS
RID-JID IRONING TABLES
RID-JID STEPLADDERS

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
★ ★ ★
SUMMER JEWELRY
Necklaces, bracelets, earrings and pins.
Metal, plastic and wood novelties.
59c to $2.98

Prepare for Winter Now!
Buy these warm, durable 75% Wool Blankets
Seven shades from which to select
$6.98 each
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN—WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

Sullivans Boys' and Men's Wear
Waterbury and Torrington
For Warmer Weather
Seersucker Suits 14.50
Seersucker Coats 10.00
Palm Beach Suits .... 6.95 to 19.50
in all cool summer shades
Boys' and Men's Sizes

Dainty Summer Dresses freshly laundered at Perrys help to create a cool atmosphere.
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 204—Reg. No. 296

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE

Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices
Catherine E. Lessner, Prop.
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

BALTIMORE PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
211 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

New York

ALBANY

LADIES' SHOES
NATURALIZER and DICKERSON
$6.95 to $11.95
HOSE 84c UP
W. G. Griswold
21 STEUBEN STREET

JUVENILE FASHIONS
WE FEATURE
BABY KALI-STEN-IKS
All Seamless Shoe from $3.25 up
Burgess Juvenile Shoe Shop
6 MAIDEN LANE DIAL 4-8011

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Muhlfelder's
85 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

During These Days of Quick Shopping Use Your CHARG-A-PLATE
WHITNEY'S

BIRTHDAYS should be remembered
ANNIVERSARIES must be remembered with FLOWERS
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET PHONE 3-4258

FURNITURE and RUGS
from "The House of Quality"
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2184

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
Fine Selective Fashions in Cotton Sports Dresses, Toss-on Toppers, Slacks and Blouses.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued from previous page)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8194 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Auburn 2056-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

Towne Stationery and Luncheonette
11 So. Grand Ave. Tel. Baldwin 8305, 9405
LUNCHEON SUGGESTIONS
We serve a quick light Breakfast reasonable
Louis Sherry
ICE CREAM SERVED EXCLUSIVELY
At Towne's in Baldwin

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-9021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy White Shoes
while we can fit you.
We cannot replace them.
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

LOCKTITE
ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41892 11 Chestnut St.

MONDAY CLOSING
McLean's Department Store will be closed all day Monday throughout July and August in order to allow employees two-day week ends. Please bear this in mind, and plan your shopping for the other five days.
McLEAN'S

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court Street
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

"If It's Clean— It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 50 Walnut St.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 3-3831.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Guernsey Milk
Commadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

Jean Foxi
Sports and Town Clothes and Millinery
68 PONDFIELD ROAD BR 9-1087

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

JULY SALE
Chez Marie
HATS AND GOWNS
111 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-8096

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4856. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $13.75
75c Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement; a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat—no dust—no muss—no fuss.

J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Remember Birthdays and Anniversaries
With FLOWERS
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

GRANT 8365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

AIRPORT PUBLISHERS
New Address
210 Ellicott Street CL. 4893
Complete Printing and Advertising Service
H. R. Badger · J. F. Foster · H. C. Stewart

Expert Permanents
Curls soft but firm—haircut easy to care for.
Dubonnet
BEAUTY SALON
UNiversity 3780
389 Parkside Avenue

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

Utica Flower Shop
Complete
FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5581
Utica at Elmwood

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

In the Heart of the West Side
ERCKERT'S ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
"GOLD CROSS" Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-0646. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS Inc.
N. ROSS Manager FL. 9-0092
Draperies, Slip Covers, Curtains, Rugs
Cleaned to Your Satisfaction
DYEING—TAILORING—VALET SERVICE
FUR STORAGE—REPAIRING—WEAVING
Northern Blvd. at 165rd Street

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.
150-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. IN. 3-4444 and 4445

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-3535

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7862. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

"Freedom from Hair Worries"

See **ANTHONY** and **JEAN**
Hairdressers
Established Since 1904
72-44 Austin St. BO. 8-1221

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

SCHULTE'S
LUNCHEON
SODA FOUNTAIN
Nuts and Candies
Home Made Ice Cream
72-11 AUSTIN STREET
BOulevard 8-9425 Open Sundays

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
BO. 8-6662
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

FREEPORT—Bellmore

VILLAGE PHARMACY
AUGUST FREITAG, Ph.G., Prop.
Bedford and Wilson Aves., Bellmore, N. Y.
Phone: WANTAGH 1339
HALLMARK GREETING CARDS
for All Occasions
Cardani French Ice Cream and Milk Sherbets

GLOVERSVILLE

Shop in Fulton County's Largest Department Store when in Gloversville.
We give Christmas Club Thriftees!
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.
FOOT REST
and
ENNA JETTICK SHOES

CHARLES W. BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

E. L. DURKEE & CO.
The Leading Hardware Merchants
Phone 2228 13 North Main Street

Jantzen
America's Swim Suit
ARGERSINGER'S
SPORTS BAR FASHION FLOOR

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes—Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

HEMPSTEAD

PRESERVE FOR VICTORY
Jars, All Sizes, Rubbers, Pots and Kettles
H. BLUMBERG & SONS
278 FRONT STREET HEMP. 6000

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	A	I	N	T	E	R
R	■	B	■	R	■	E
A	D	E	L	I	N	E
Y	■	R	O	C	■	F
E	P	I	T	O	M	E
R	I	A	■	T	O	R
■	A	■	■	■	S	■
A	N	D	■	Z	E	L
F	O	R	M	O	S	A
G	■	A	A	R	■	U
H	O	P	P	I	N	G
A	■	E	■	N	■	H
N	O	R	M	A	N	S

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 8346-J. Hours: daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hikey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Hesse
Confectionery and Tea Room
50 MAIN STREET
Hempstead 5995

MIRSCHEL
Lumber & Supply Corp.
Building Materials
Redwood Lumber and Greenhouse Specialties
Hempstead Turnpike near Nassau Blvd.
Phone Hempstead 3141—Floral Park 5618

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

Fann's
Closing-for-Vacation Sale
Every dress greatly reduced
100 Dresses—values to 9.98—now 4.98
All Millinery, formerly 2.98 to 5.98
Now 1.00—2.00
253 FULTON AVENUE

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone IL. 8-3686. Hours 9-12 Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUBIN'S
Paints and Hardware
Fertilizer and Seeds for your Victory Garden
Housefurnishings

8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

FIELDS
for Women's, Children's, Infants' Wear
STORES AT
• JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
• ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
• ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN
HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meats
Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-15 37TH AVENUE

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 6-0183
FOREST HILLS STORE
73-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4399

NEW YORK

JAMAICA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1161. Hours: 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Complete INSURANCE Protection
Agents for
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

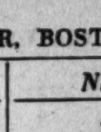
JAMESTOWN

RHOE B. HENDERSON
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

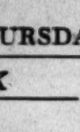
LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicits Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 No. Main Street Phone 6146

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS



Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations



17 N. Main Street
Phone 4888

KENMORE

ALICE A. REIF
Ladies' Dresses
Hosiery
Lingerie
Sweaters Skirts

3102 Delaware Ave. De 8150

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP
2811 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367
KENMORE, N. Y.

VIOLA STEVENS
Hats and Accessories

Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings
2828 Delaware Avenue

LARCHMONT

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

Gifts
Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

Merrick Beauty Shop
featuring
Rilling's Permanents
182 Merrick Road Lynbrook 8223

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Bathing Apparel
and
Summer Sportswear
for all members of the family
I. JACOBSON AND SON
23 Atlantic Avenue, Lynbrook, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist

105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

YORK SHOE STORES
GOLD CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.95
21 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
18 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884 Fa 4-3943 NE 2-1412

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

NEWBURGH

Schoonmaker's
for all your family and home needs.
DEPARTMENT STORES
Newburgh Beacon

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0082. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SERVE YOUR COUNTRY! SERVE YOURSELF!
Conservation of fuel will be as important next winter as in the last. INSULATE this summer and have STORM SASHES fitted and ready to install.
Next winter your fuel savings will speed up the U. S. war machine and you'll save money and be more comfortable.
Please phone us for information.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY

TRADE-IN *your old* **FURNITURE**
Generous allowances to help you buy fine new furniture. Find out how large an allowance you can receive. Stop in or phone.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
New Rochelle 2-1300

For Your VICTORY GARDEN Seeds Plants

Tomatoes	Celery	Kale
Egg Plant	Cauliflower	Kohlrabi
Peppers	Broccoli	Lettuce
Cabbage	Brussels Sprouts	Parsley

Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver St. Larchmont, N. Y.

CHARLES LIBRETT HARDWARE
NEW ROCHELLE 2-5442, 2-5443
184 Huguenot Street
(Next to Huguenot Firehouse)

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

I. B. COHEN
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
527 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

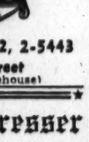
Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8686 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist



5Hors Road 5-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1460 FULTON ST. President 4-3425
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268
Acme Employment Agency
340A NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples Referenced Help
Chambermaids of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

GOLDMAN'S
Brooklyn's Largest Yarn Store
Featuring all latest type yarns and shades. Free instructions.
4417 13th Ave. Tel. Windsor 3-9339

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork and Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed. 4-8398

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

NIAGARA FALLS

MOREY'S JEWELERS, Inc.
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
Silverware—Radios
Electrical Appliances
Parker VACUMATIC
Tel. 2-5885 126 Falls Street

Morre's
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
120 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1084

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

POUGHKEEPSIE

Call Lucy Luckey 2500

When you're in a hurry and don't have time to come to Luckey's . . . it's a saving of time, gas and tires. Precious items these days!
Take advantage of this convenient service
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

Guernsey Milk
Commadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street BEACON
Phone 5399 No. Cedar St. Phone 197

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Confidential Charge Accounts
Fishman's We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8183, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

★LIPSCHUTZ★
Stationers
Books, Typewriter Repairs and Rentals Greeting Cards
114-10 Jamaica Ave. CL. 3-9067

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Avenue

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Trammel.
Virginia 7-1380
HARRY MALONE HABERDASHER
Manhattan Shirts
Reis and Munsing Underwear
Fownes Gloves
80-27 Jamaica Avenue (Opposite Leader Observer)

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Genesee 6502, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Office and Plant
University Ave. at Culver Rd.
Cash and Carry Stores
Ridge Road at Dewey—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

Dividend Paying
INSURANCE
F. Bernet Leist
133 Clinton Avenue So.
Stone 159—Monroe 5869-J
FIRE — AUTO — MARINE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

WEEKS HOUSE
GRACE HOWE WEEKS
Closed July 3rd to July 18th. Open July 19
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1239 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 1009

Trixy Fashion Foundation For Cool Comfort Plus Style and Support
Flora A. Howard
Trixy Corsetiere Shop
27 Clinton Ave. S. Stone 1827

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
COAL—COKE—OIL
LUMBER—TRIM
99 Dewey Avenue Glen 350

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSE POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. *Main 83*
Established 1867. Seventy-six years of complete insurance protection and service to companies of proven financial integrity.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 2540

JOHN C. WEGHORST AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8162
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 2787

SCARSDALE

Scarsdale Agency
INCORPORATED
Scarsdale's Oldest Insurance Agency
KENNETH L. METZ, Manager
313-315 Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 2100

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2540
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name.

SEE NEXT PAGE

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

NEW YORK
(Continued from previous page)
SCHENECTADY

McKETTRICK CLASSIC DRESSES
$7.95 $8.95
The Earl Co.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

CHAS. HOLTZMANN & SON
INC.
Clothiers and Furnishers
289 STATE STREET
Sport Coats, $14.95 to $25
Slacks, $4.50 and up

Barneys
for
MEN'S WEAR

ST. ALBANS

BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Benj. Moore's Paints
Gifts • Housewares • Toys
LAurelton 8-3403 201-14 Linden Blvd.
St. Albans, L. I.

Tel. LAurelton 8-3005 C. De Bellis, Prop.
PARISIAN TAILOR
Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
and Furrier
201-13 Linden Blvd. St. Albans, L. I.

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4841 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GOLDEN GUERNSEY
AMERICA'S FINEST MILK
Guernsey Island
No. 1—1600 Erie Boulevard East
No. 2—West Onondaga at Clinton
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
HOME COOKING

O'MALLEY'S
Hotel Syracuse
Buy WAR Bonds with the Savings on Women's Smart Summer Fashions now at Attractive Prices

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

WM. KUHN & SONS
Meats
Butter, Cheese
Poultry, Eggs
Monarch Canned Goods
1010 South State St., Cor. Jackson
Telephones: 2-8227—2-8228

TARRYTOWN

'blue coal'
Hi Heat PREMIUM Fuel Oil
WESTCHESTER DIVISION
of
BLUE COAL CORPORATION
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

UTICA

INSURANCE
Fire • Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

The March of Time brings us all to the realization that June is here and June is wedding and graduation month—May we serve you?
ROEDEL'S, Jewelers
255 Genesee Street Utica

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0132
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co.

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4-5139

NEW YORK
UTICA
(Continued)

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
261 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
INCORPORATED
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
251 N. RUTLAND STREET

Quality Footwear for the Family
E. P. ELITHARP, INC.
109 WASHINGTON STREET

100% Equipped One-Stop Service for Your Car—Any Make
GOODRICH MOTORS, Inc.
Ph. 877-878 302 N. Massey Street

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1921. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meyer Gordon, Inc.
DIAMONDS—JEWELRY—GIFTS
116 Mamaroneck Avenue
In White Plains Since 1904
Tel. White Plains 2839

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Belle Shop
"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
SPECIALIZED SERVICE
CAMP
TRADE MARK
Agency for Camp Corsets
22 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 4034

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal Wood Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains {6330 6331
Hollywood Flower Shoppe
69 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

Carhart Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving to Suit the Individual
Medium Prices
Telephone White Plains 8622
277 Mamaroneck Avenue

CLEARANCE!
Women's Stylette Shoes
$4.95 and $5.95 Regularly to $7.95
D. F. Murphy
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

"Soldier, Sailor and Marine, Want a Bride That Is a Dream"
Specializing in Formal and Informal Weddings
L. A. Schulman
White Plains N.Y.
181 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Hardware Lighting Fixtures
Paints and Varnishes Linoleums
Housewares Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

YONKERS

De Roberts
Air Conditioned
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main Street • Tel. YON. 3-6438
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 3-6540
52 Lawrence Street

IDEAL VACATION TOGS
Showing of Our Winter Merchandise Early August
WALTERMAN'S
For Girls Through Teen Age
For Boys Through College
439 SOUTH BROADWAY

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Stretchable Paper Makes It Possible to Justify Typed Lines for Printing?

In printing it is possible to justify each line of type, that is, to space between the letters and between the words in such a way that the line comes out exactly the right length. Ordinarily that is not possible with typewritten lines, since the spaces are mechanically fixed.

However, a method has been devised whereby it is possible to make the righthand edges of typewritten copy align perfectly, just as lines of type set up by the printer do.

The secret lies in the use of a special stretchable paper. The writing is done on parallel horizontal strips of tough, thin, finely crinkled and slitted paper. These strips are mounted on a paper backing with a special cement which does not harden but remains perfectly plastic.

After the lines are typed (making the righthand margin as even as mechanically possible) the paper is taken from the machine and each typed strip in turn is lifted from the backing by grasping the righthand end with tweezers and stretched to an alignment mark.

Typewritten lines now
May be stretched

When the typewritten line is stretched to the proper length it is stuck down again by running a finger over the strip pressing it down on the backing.

The stretching of the typed strip all takes place between the letters and between the words, the fibers of the crinkled paper tending to lock together where the type bar has made an impression, preventing the letters themselves from being stretched out of shape.

After the copy is all aligned the typewritten page may be reproduced by photo-lithography, doing away with typesetting, matrix, and stereotype equipment. It is claimed that by using stretchable paper, girl typists using ordinary typewriters can do the work of linotype operators using equipment costing thousands of dollars.

It is thought that the invention may prove of value in printing newspapers, law briefs, periodicals, catalogues, etc. It may be noted that in 1919, due to a "mass vacation" of the printers, the Literary Digest magazine temporarily was issued with typewritten copy which was reproduced by a zinc etching process. Stretchable paper was not used in this case.

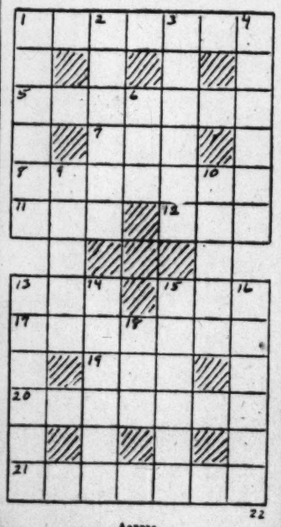
—W. P. Keasbey

Daily Quotation

Faith is the bird that feels the light and sings when the dawn is dark.
— Sir Rabindranath Tagore

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Would a painter, swimmer, or pianist be most likely to be engaged in "dragging"?
5—In song, who is "the flower of my heart"?
7—What is the bird of "Arabian Nights"?
8—What is a brief statement, as of contents of a book?
11—Creek.
12—High, craggy hill is what?
13—Conjunction.
15—What is a kind of Oriental cymbal?
17—What is name of a Japanese island in China Sea?
18—Swiss river.
20—Birds often move about by doing what?
21—Whose settlements in France were given name of Normandy?

Down
1—What is an orison?
2—What was ancient name of Spanish peninsula?
3—What is a soft ribbed wool or mixed fabric for dresses?
4—What name is often given to a midshipman?
6—Fortune.
9—Josef Lhevinne plays what musical instrument?
10—In American Negro Spiritual, who is told to go "way down in Egypt's lan' "?
13—What do you call a native of Afghanistan?
14—Dealer in dry goods is what?
15—What prima ballerina is starred on American stage and screen?
16—"He —— best who —— last."
18—Chart.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

The Aleutian Islands are pictured on two values of a set of four stamps issued by Soviet Russia to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the death of Vitus Bering, discoverer of the sea which bears his name and separates the continents of North America and Asia.

Although Bering died in December, 1741, the stamps were not issued until April of this year and have just reached this country. The 30 kopec, a chalky blue in color, pictures a two-masted sailing vessel of the type used by Bering and in the background is St. Elias mountain in Alaska which Bering sighted on one of his two voyages. The slate green 60 kopec, illustrated here, pictures the sailing vessel against a background of a map showing the location of the Bering Sea and the route taken by Bering in his voyages. A one ruble yellow green is the same design as the 30 kopec while the map scene is portrayed on the two ruble brown.

* * *

Denmark has been added to the list of Axis-occupied countries being honored by United States commemorative stamps, thus increasing the number of stamps to be issued from 11 to 12, Postmaster General Walker has announced.

At the same time, Mr. Walker announced that the third stamp of the series, honoring Norway, will be placed on sale for the first time July 27 at the Washington Post Office. The stamp will be the same general design as the first two honoring Poland and Czechoslovakia, except for the substitution of the flag of Norway with its colors of red, white and blue and the name of the country in the center of the stamp. Collectors desiring first-day cancellations may send a maximum of 10 self-addressed envelopes to the Postmaster, Washington 13, D. C., with cash or money order remittance to cover the cost of the stamps.

Rotenone

Rotenone, an important insecticide, is obtained from the derris plant which is now grown in Middle America to replace the supply formerly obtained from the Far East, including the Philippines.

Just for Fun

Reamer Keller

"I say you can marry my daughter and my wife says you can't—you figure it out from there, young man!"

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD redeemeth the soul of his servants: and none of them that trust him shall be desolate.—Ps. 34:22.

Brevities

Punch ©: We are informed by the Inland Revenue officials that the vast majority of tax-payers give no trouble. Occasionally there are a few isolated pockets of resistance to be mopped up.

Boston Herald: Der Fuehrer is reported to have fired the astrologers who used to tell him what was going to happen to him. Ah, well, he probably doesn't need them any longer. All he has to do now to find out is just to wait a little longer.

In Lighter Vein

Take Them All

Here's an example of the height of going the whole hog, turning the other cheek or walking an extra mile as portrayed by a subscriber to the Pottstown (Pa.) Mercury in a classified ad:

If the person who took the 3 hub caps from my car returns to 351 Cherry St., he can have the fourth.

P. S. He still has the fourth.—Editor & Publisher

Latest News on the Draft?

"Lads born in the first half of 1824 will be registered on Saturday, August 15."—South Wales Argus

Surer Method

Hopeless Novice (apologetically): "I took up the game of golf to practice self-control."

Caddy: "Have you ever tried caddying?"

Mouthful

"What do you think of the golf course at Llanfairfechan?"

"Well, it's rather hard for me to say."

Daily Anecdote

Resourceful Actor

It must be admitted that Littleton, the little bookkeeper, wasn't much of an actor, but this incident explains why he was such a valuable member of the local amateur theatrical company.

In one of the plays the little man was supposed to escape from a wild animal by leaping offstage into a raging stream. It was arranged that he should land upon a soft mattress just out of view of the audience, while at the same time a rock was dropped into a tub of water to create a splash.

At the rehearsal the stunt went off fine, but on the night of the actual performance it was discovered—all too late—that someone had taken away the mattress and the pail of water. Consequently when Littleton leaped, the poor man fell eight feet to the floor with a loud crash.

The audience, hearing the impact, set up a titter, whereupon Littleton cried out with great presence of mind, "The water's frozen!"

Stage Door Canteen

New York City

This city's Stage Door Canteen has proudly framed and hung on its walls two citations of merit this week, together with an accompanying letter from the United States Navy. The letter reads in part:

"I wish to congratulate you on the fine work done, and sincerely feel that all of you should find much satisfaction and take much pride in having won full title to your first year's service stripe—and may I hope, feel inspired and cheered to carry on the good work. On behalf of Sailors, Marines and Coastguardsmen of the Navy we thank you for your gift of pleasure and entertainment to us.—E. J. Marquart, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy Commandant Third Naval District, New York City, N. Y."

The citation reads:

"U. S. Navy Headquarters Third Naval District, New York City. To all persons who shall see these presents, Greetings.

"Be it known that this commendation is awarded to Stage Door Canteen for outstanding voluntary services contributing to entertainment and recreation of U. S. Navy in Third Naval District.—E. J. Marquart, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy Commandant. May 25, 1943."

Another framed citation reads:

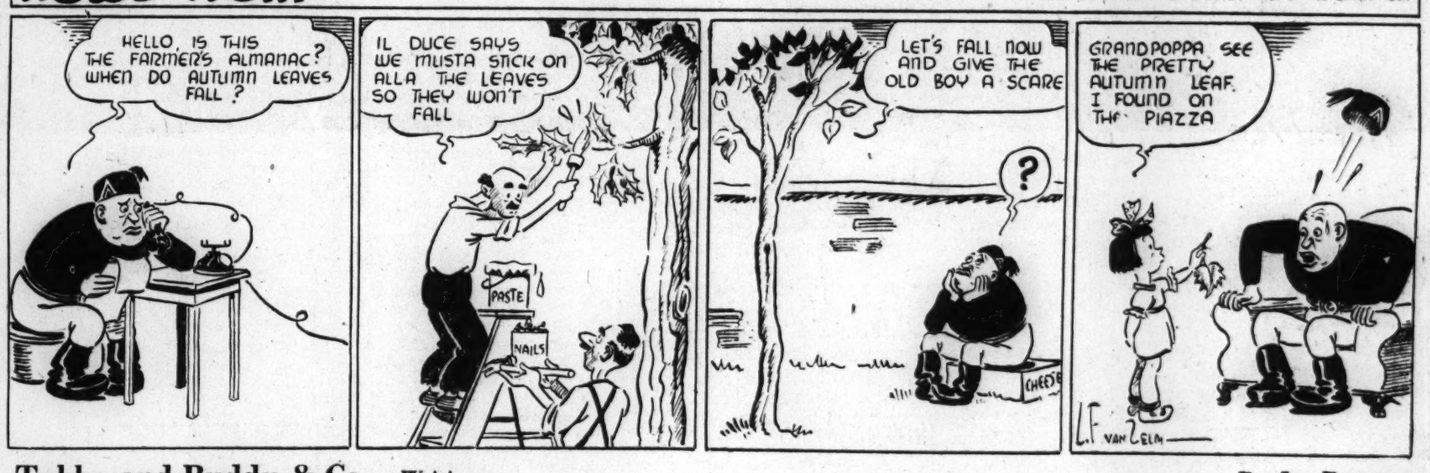
"Second Service Command Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Citation of Merit for Wartime Service is hereby awarded with deep appreciation to The American Theatre Wing Stage Door Canteen for their generous contribution in this command to the recreation and welfare of the enlisted men of the Army of the United States.—Wm. Bolton, Major Infantry, J. A. Bolt, Col. G. S. C. Chief of Staff, T. A. Derry, Major General."

These three frames hang beside a scroll which has been signed by many of the boys who have visited the Canteen. It reads:

"To you members of The American Theatre Wing Stage Door Canteen:
"In appreciation for the many fine evenings of dancing and entertainment.
—The Fighting Men of the United States Armed Forces."

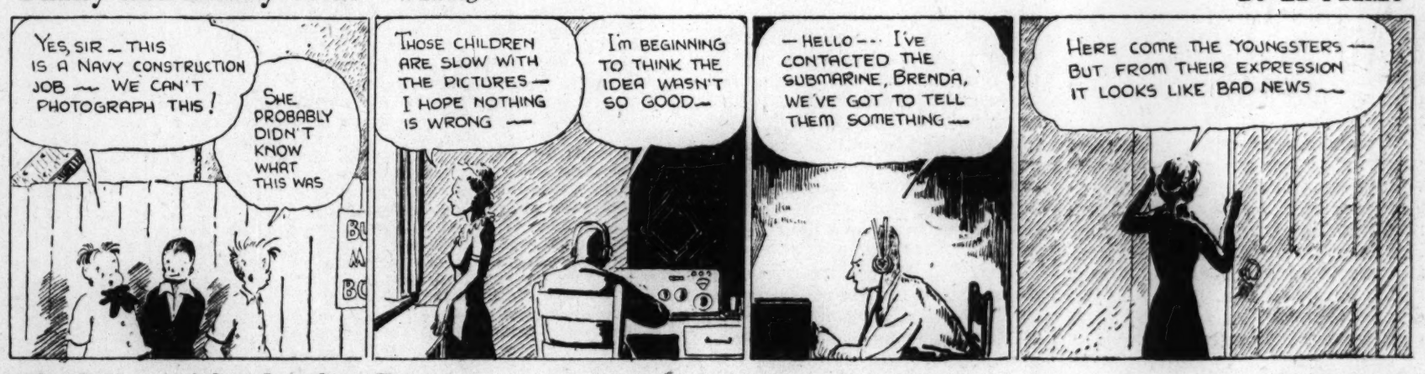
It is good to know that, in the midst of war, there is still time for courtesy and gratitude.

NEWS ITEM— LONDON--PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAYS "THERE WILL BE HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BEFORE LEAVES OF AUTUMN FALL."


HELLO, IS THIS THE FARMER'S ALMANAC? WHEN DO AUTUMN LEAVES FALL?
IL DUCE SAYS WE MUSTA STICK ON ALLA THE LEAVES SO THEY WON'T FALL
PASTE
NAILS
LET'S FALL NOW AND GIVE THE OLD BOY A SCARE
?
GRANDPOPPA SEE THE PRETTY AUTUMN LEAF I FOUND ON THE PIAZZA
L.F. VAN GELA

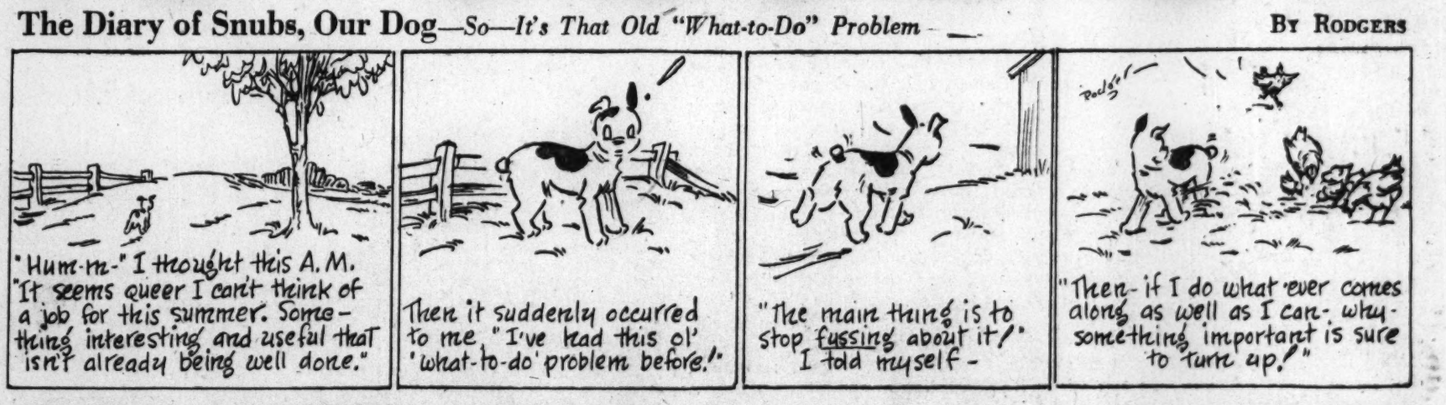
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Waiting*

By Le Pelley


YES, SIR — THIS IS A NAVY CONSTRUCTION JOB — WE CAN'T PHOTOGRAPH THIS!
SHE PROBABLY DIDN'T KNOW WHAT THIS WAS
THOSE CHILDREN ARE SLOW WITH THE PICTURES — I HOPE NOTHING IS WRONG —
I'm BEGINNING TO THINK THE IDEA WASN'T SO GOOD—
—HELLO— I'VE CONTACTED THE SUBMARINE, BRENDA, WE'VE GOT TO TELL THEM SOMETHING —
HERE COME THE YOUNGSTERS — BUT FROM THEIR EXPRESSION IT LOOKS LIKE BAD NEWS —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*So—It's That Old "What-to-Do" Problem*

By Rodgers


"Hum-m-" I thought this A.M. "It seems queer I can't think of a job for this summer. Something interesting and useful that isn't already being well done."
Then it suddenly occurred to me. "I've had this ol' 'what-to-do' problem before!"
"The main thing is to stop fussing about it!" I told myself—
Paul's
"Then—if I do what ever comes along as well as I can—why—something important is sure to turn up!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Ought to Have Cat Whiskers*

By The Hagers

Said Joe, "Where did you get that hat? You look just like a plutocrat."
"And, Waddles," Ted quacked, "I submit, It looks like someone sat on it."
"They carry them at Wood-duck's store. This number's called the 'Picador.'"
"You'd better watch out where you go, And pick a door that's wide," cried Joe.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Giraud Visit

Every courtesy, public and private, is due General Giraud who has now arrived in the United States at Washington's behest. He is the guest of the United States Government partly because of the big contributions he has made and can make to the United Nations cause.

If that were the whole reason for his visit the occasion would have unqualified public approval. But there is strong evidence that it is not the whole reason. Moreover, the way in which the Giraud trip has been managed by the State Department has made it appear like a studied affront to General de Gaulle. De Gaulle's status as co-president with General Giraud of the French Committee for National Liberation, has apparently been ignored. But, worse than this, the prestige of the Committee itself has been jeopardized.

The State Department has sought to avoid these effects of the Giraud visit by declaring that it is a military mission. But General Giraud was welcomed into a thoroughly anti-de Gaulle official atmosphere. And in this atmosphere the French Committee, from which Giraud derives his legitimate power so far as Frenchmen are concerned, was in effect warned that its recognition by the United States would depend on its future good behavior. With General Giraud nearing Washington when this slap was administered, a permissible interpretation is that the manner in which the Committee responds to his future wishes may be the measure by which its behavior will be judged by the United States.

Obviously the basis of fusion, on which the Committee was founded, and which was a prerequisite for an approach to real French unity, is in danger of being impaired. Fortunately there is a somewhat brighter side to the picture, though it is not supplied in Washington. While General Giraud talks with American leaders about "military" matters—from which the political problems between de Gaulle and Giraud can hardly be excluded—representatives of the Committee are visiting London. Meanwhile from Algiers come reports that the Committee itself approved of General Giraud's visit to Washington. Such approval may be only a face-saving device. In the broad context of developments, nevertheless, it contributes to a growing expectation that when a balance-of-power has been established as between de Gaullists and Giraudists the French Committee may receive diplomatic recognition from the United States and Great Britain.

This recognition seems overdue. The Committee is already recognized as a sort of provisional government of France by several of the Governments-in-exile. One possible explanation of the delay in Washington and London may be concern over the amount of popular influence commanded by General de Gaulle, and his ability to force through certain of his aims, like the dismissal of Marcel Peyrouton, a Giraud appointee, from the Governor Generalship of Algeria.

The element of unmanageableness suggested by this and other de Gaulle enterprises would account for hesitancy in recognizing a Committee which might in time be dominated by him. But the method of achieving a balance is open to serious question. It may stiffen the de Gaullist faction. It also demotes General Giraud, in the public's eyes, from a legitimate position as an accepted French leader to that of an agent of the American Government in Africa.

It is too bad General Giraud was invited to come alone.

Victory Barter

Now that America has successfully managed a gigantic back-to-the-earth movement, proving it will accept no food shortage as inevitable while there yet remains a vacant lot or tillable back yard, the remaining step is to revive old-fashioned bartering. Thus the gentleman who became a little overenthusiastic about tomatoes, and belatedly learns that on a certain summer day he is likely to have one ton of love apples ripening simultaneously, can swap some of his surplus with the neighbor who planted few tomatoes but went heavy on exotic melons and rare vegetables.

The Playground Department in Los Angeles operates a swap market in a city park Saturday mornings, and this suggests that Victory Garden Committees, or other agencies, throughout the country might easily make better use of gardeners' exertions by setting up regular channels for exchanging produce.

This type of "back to barter" is a logical complement to "back to earth."

On Japan's Sea Flanks

Tokyo is getting a taste of two-front naval war. The vastly expanded United States Navy is attacking simultaneously in the north, where Kiska has been heavily shelled, and in the south, where new landing forces are in the process of pinching off Munda, Japan's main air base in the central Solomons.

The Kiska operation follows the retaking of Attu, which lies closer to Japan. The fact that there was no return of fire indicates that the enemy, who is believed to have 10,000 or 12,000 troops there, is hoarding his ammunition. American sea and air control of the area give him a desperate supply problem. It is Bataan in reverse.

Somewhat similiar is the developing situation around New Georgia Island. The battle of Kula Gulf, which later dispatches present as a clean-cut American victory, seems to have closed the back door to Munda. American forces are now reported driving inland from both sides of the peninsula on which that base is located. One landing has been made near Bairoko Harbor on Kula Gulf, through which the Japanese have supplied Munda. The smashing of the Japanese cruiser-destroyer force has left the waters around New Georgia in American control. The process by which Guadalcanal was taken is being repeated.

Unless Tokyo is ready to send new and larger fleets to challenge American forces in both areas, it cannot hope to hold Kiska or New Georgia. But such action risks new defeats and dangerous depletion of Japanese naval power, which would in turn permit a more rapid closing in on Japan's sea flanks.

In the Midst of Plenty

The bungling and confusion in Washington is nowhere more sharply reflected than in the anomalous situation which finds the people of American cities feeling the effects of a shortage in fresh meat while ranges and feed lots have never in history included so many cattle and hogs. The figures released by the cattle growers show more than 78 million head of cattle in the United States on Jan. 1 of this year, compared with herds averaging 67 million before the war and 59 million in the boom year of 1929.

It is plain to almost everyone that conflict and overlapping of agencies charged with control of food is largely to blame. Giving power over prices to one group and control of production to another might have been expected to produce confusion. Obviously corrective administrative measures are in order. Moreover, regulations limiting packers to 70 per cent of their 1941 kill for civilian purposes might be relaxed, in view of the surplus of meat animals.

Washington authorities should lend an ear to the apparently simple program of adjustment by supply and demand proposed by the American Meat Institute. Under this plan the needs of military, civilian, lend-lease, and relief would be met, in order, with an available surplus which could go into reserve, first for the people of the liberated areas and secondly for the civilian population through lowering point values on cuts that are plentiful. By next January, it is estimated, cattle in the United States will number 82½ million.

More than 100 packing houses have closed down in the past few weeks, principally because of price-ceiling differentials which, the processors contend, have squeezed out all the profit from their business. Many of them were operating at an actual loss, the packers contend. Meat prices could be regulated by the fundamental law of supply and demand, say processors and producers alike, if ceilings and subsidies were removed. When supply and demand are known from day to day.—Army needs and rationed civilian demands being fixed quantities—it is conceivable that prices would remain stable without such devices. Rationing would remain as a measure of control distinctly an aid to stabilization.

If the situation is not corrected officially, the coming Winter may see forced slaughtering of meat animals, with disruption of the entire industry. This is not only because of the expected increase of livestock on farms, but because of the anticipated shortage of feed. There will be plenty of meat by Fall, in any event, but the effect on the livestock industry may be disastrous if the present confusion is allowed to continue.

The rumor that John L. Lewis's picture is pinned up in the soldiers' tents overseas may be said to be without foundation.

Sunday roasts, it seems, are as extinct as firecrackers.

The Tea Party's Roots

(From Pvt. William Brickley, India-China Wing, A. T. C., to Eugene Hultman of the Metropolitan District Commission, Boston)

Dear Commissioner:

About two months ago I had an unusual and interesting experience which I'm sure you may enjoy reading. Two other soldiers and I visited a large tea plantation here in India. We were taken through the immense plant by the kindly old English foreman and were shown the various processings of the tea leaf. It was very interesting to watch the procedure from the time the leaves were picked until they were ready to be packed and shipped.

During our course of conversation, this old Englishman learned that I was from Boston, Mass. Very promptly, he informed me that it was from this very garden that the tea, which figured so prominently at the "Boston Tea Party," was grown, cured, and shipped to Boston. He has old record books to prove this fact. Many years have passed since that historical event took place and little did I realize that one day I would walk among the tea plants and tread upon the very soil which helped to make Boston famous by the most important "tea party" of all times.

This Englishman asked me many questions about Boston and I enjoyed telling him of our youthful and energetic Mayor and of the aggressive Governor Saltonstall, whose ancestors were the hardy Saltonstalls, who were among the early settlers of New England and the founders of Watertown, Mass. I enjoyed telling him of the many points of interest in and about Boston and he seemed very interested and appeared to enjoy our conversation, especially my Yankee accent.

BRICKLEY

The Bookshelf

Journalistic Mission to Moscow

Most readable of the current books by American newspapermen in Russia about American newspapermen in Russia is RUSSIA FIGHTS by James Brown of the International News Service (New York: Scribners, $2.50). The presentation is plain and vivid, the style devoid of verbiage or literary pretense. Jim Brown is a professional reporter. In his book as in his dispatches his criterion is objectivity unencumbered by political baggage.

His reactions are as human and sincere as he himself is, and likely to strike a sympathetic chord with the average reader, because Jim, for all his seven years' continuous service abroad, has kept his earthy Americanism untarnished.

For that reason primarily he gets along well with the Russians. By talking to him they can soon distinguish the similarities and contrasts between themselves and the Americans. Far from resenting his outspoken criticisms, they admire his sincerity. In the end they like him father better than the somewhat synthetic professional fellow travelers.

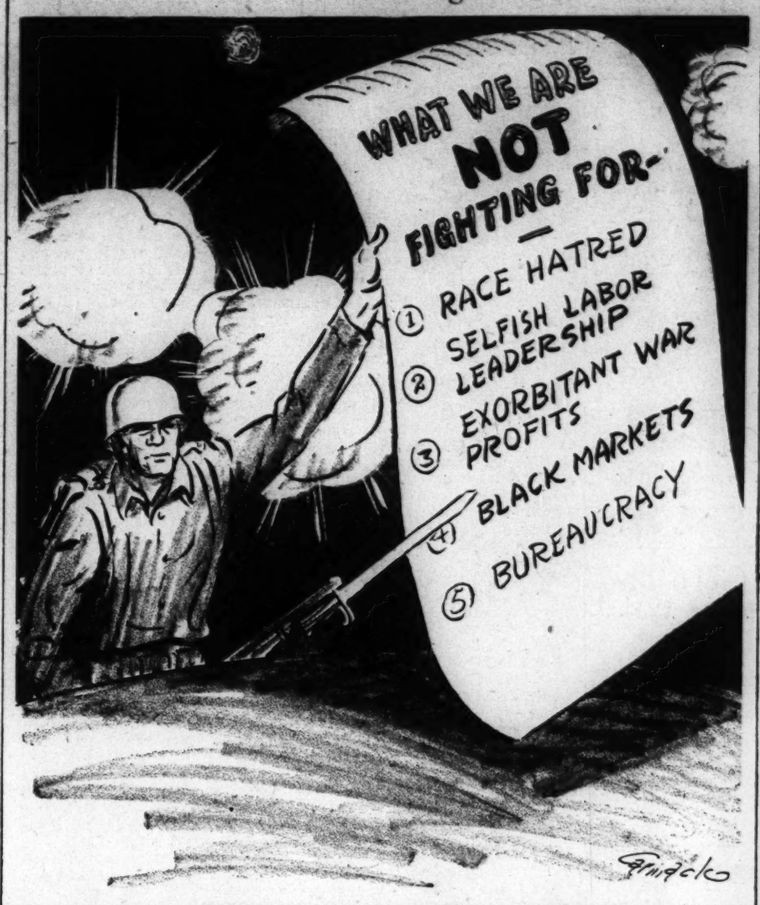
Brown went to Russia last summer by the hazardous northern convoy route to Murmansk, a hair-raising adventure which he ably describes. This was his second assignment to the Soviet Union. A year and a half of prewar service there gave him a useful background and basis of comparison. Above all, this helped him to appraise the Red Army and appreciate the extent of Soviet losses and sacrifice. His chapter on the changes within the Red Army command, the replacement of the old revolutionary generals by the younger graduates of the Frunze Military Academy, and of the background events leading up to the Stalingrad victory is as lucid and succinct as anything yet written on the war in Russia.

The limitations of the book, which Jim Brown himself would be the first to point out, are the limitations that beset any foreign correspondent in Moscow, because of the scores of natural and artificial barriers that fence him off from the main stream of Russian life.

It restricts the correspondent to association almost entirely with his own kind—with other foreign newspapermen and the diplomatic colony. This was the case even before the war. It is more so today, when the correspondents live and have their meals together under one roof at the Hotel Metropole, in not-too-glorified boarding school fashion. Even when they go to the front or visit a factory or a collective farm they go together, as on a school outing or camping trip. Consequently, the trivial incidents and petty bickerings and rivalries occupy far too much space in their daily lives and in their reminiscences. And, with the notable exception of Maurice Hindus, who though uprooted, has never completely broken with the earth that bred him, they seldom get very close to Russia itself.

E. S.

Lest We Forget



All That Blooms Is Not Posies

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

It appears that certain people are now going about the country scattering flower seeds hither and yon in an effort to brighten the fading landscape. According to the report, these people lean out of railway coaches and trail seeds along the right of way. Folks who come after may not be able to get a seat, but the view will be lovely.

I'm not sure the intention is to promote this misguided sowing, but if it is I want to do what I can to dissuade the traveling public from such broadcast and uncontrolled propagation. If it isn't stopped at once we'll soon be in a fix.

Controlling the variegated vegetation of nature is the farmer's greatest problem. Hollyhocks are a fine ornament to the front yard, but they are an abomination in the wheat. Wheat is a splendid crop, but it has no business in the vetch. Millet comes in handy when properly arranged, but it raises havoc in the buckwheat. In the ordered arrangement of a well-cropped farm, anything that doesn't belong is a weed.

One hill of kidney beans among the yellow-eyes can make a farmer tear his hair as he settles down of a rainy afternoon to pick them out of a ten-barrel crop. A single day's error in planting popcorn can spoil a whole acre of golden bantam seed. The farmer's job is to plant what he wants, raise it, and keep everything else out. Sometimes he nearly wins this battle with profligate nature, allowing her only a small percentage of moral success—as when his bag of rye seed has a tag guaranteeing the content of mustard at less than 2 per cent. Grain elevators charge a few cents a bag to clean grain, and the money they make thereby attests the battle is never won.

After hundreds of years of careful grooming of their tennis courts and lawns, English gardeners have been known to offer a guinea to anyone who will find a weed in their grass. Aiming at that excellence, suburbanites own devices that let them cut out dandelions without getting to their knees. This sort of patient endeavor should not be expected to welcome a transient landscape artist with a bag of assorted seeds. . . .

Long ago, Great-grandmother built herself a posy spot by the meadow wall. One of her treats was a delicate poppy that bloomed fragile-like and wilted with the rising sun. Its glory was as brief as a glint, and then it profusely went to seed. These seeds appear to lie dormant in the ground for many years, because every time the field is turned over these poppies leap up and gaze about to see how times have changed, and then they go back to seed and await another plowing. They do no particular harm, but in their short span they ruin our pride in a nice piece of grain. I suppose in some distant summer earnest farmers yet unborn will gaze at their buckwheat and say interesting things about Great-grandmother.

In the same way farmers are bound to comment about the efforts of random sowers who depart before the harvest. A dose of salpiglossis by a Kansas wheat field, perennial pennyroyal among Cape Cod cranberries, creeping Lazy Lucy in the corn, or painted candytuft with the onions may strike some people as a thing of beauty and a joy forever—but personally I don't care much for that kind of people.

On the other hand, a well-ordered flower garden is a laudable ornament to anyone's spot in the sun. Grandfather frequently planted his flowers among his garden truck—but he kept them in their respective bounds and when Fall came there were no asters in the beets.

If we have among us certain rampant strewers who feel an urge to plant something now and then, I'm sure they can be accommodated if they apply in person at the right places. I've a ten-acre pasture piece I'm going to sow to lespedeza, and I could use some help.

Mirror of World Opinion

Wise Union Leadership

Not enough recognition has been accorded the prompt renewal of their no-strike pledge by the chief national labor organizations following enactment of the anti-strike law.

The effect of this law was to release the unions from the pledge they previously had made to the President. It authorizes wartime strikes, provided 30 days' notice is given and a secret ballot taken among the employees affected.

Within a few hours of the law's passage over the veto, Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and William Green of the American Federation of Labor both notified the President the pledge still stood.

This was done of their own motion, it appears, but, whether prompted or not, was a fine example of wise and patriotic union leadership.—*Detroit News.*

The Wide Horizon

Wavell's Great Opportunity

By Harold J. Laski

Professor of Political Science, University of London, and a leading influence in the British Labor Party

LONDON (BY WIRELESS)

Churchill outwitted all the quidnuncs by appointing Wavell the new Viceroy of India.

Granted the decision not to appoint an Indian to the post—I think the bitterness of the Hindu-Moslem quarrel as well as Churchill's own views on Anglo-Indian relations made this impossible—I think the Wavell appointment has much to commend.

Wavell has many positive merits. As a soldier he has shown drive, courage, and a real capacity for organization; he is willing to take risks and does not suffer from the excessive formalism which made Linlithgow so difficult of access. Whether in the situation he confronts he will be able to induce any effective change in the present lamentable atmosphere is difficult to prophesy. It is announced that British policy will remain unchanged; the continued presence of Amery (Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India) in the India Office suggests that the elbow room Wavell will be given is not likely to be large.

I therefore do not hope for much improvement. I think it possible that there will be a slight easing in tension between the British Government and its Indian critics. I hope the change will persuade some Indian leaders to try their hands at getting negotiations reopened. But as long as the Churchill Government refuses to recognize that the failure of the Cripps offer is no excuse for the policy of drift, the present tragedy will continue.

* * *

This policy of drift is not a credit to Churchill and his colleagues, least of all to his Labor colleagues. For all effective purposes it is a declaration of political bankruptcy, an epitaph to a system showing no power of adaptation proportionate to the needs it confronts. It has resulted in the imprisonment of thousands who, like Nehru, are as firmly anti-Fascist as Churchill.

One day the bill for all this will come in and have to be met. It was so in America, South Africa, and Ireland. One would have thought that the contrast between the attitude of the Filipinos and the Burmese, to take one instance only, would have at once brought home the obvious lesson to a mind as quick and vivid as Churchill's.

But India is obviously one of his blind spots. He speaks and writes about it as though he were a contemporary of Lord Clive. It is at least good to remember that at the recent Labor Party conference, Greenwood gave a pledge that a special joint committee of the national executive and the parliamentary party would be called together at an early date to see whether it could find ways and means of breaking the present deadlock. It is no secret that the last proposals of the joint committee had great influence in making possible the Cripps mission, and despite failure of the mission, it did represent a real advance over any previous attitude taken by the Churchill Government.

* * *

Here I think it is worth saying that I hope Americans of progressive temper will not be persuaded by propaganda, whether it comes from Washington or London, that the Indian problem concerns only ourselves and the Indians, and that its complexity makes it impossible for Americans to grasp its nature. The Indian problem is a world problem. . . .

Anyone who has seen what the Soviet Union has done with the backward races of the Arctic Circle or the varied peoples of the Caucasus cannot doubt that, given the determination to grapple with the Indian problem, neither the rivalry of Hindu and Moslem nor the conflict between Brahmin and untouchable, nor, again, the fantastic anachronisms of princely rule, could stand in the way of its solution.

I even agree that, in admitting India's right to free self-government, there may well be a period in its history in which deep unhappiness must be experienced by those living through the first period of change.

But if I were Wavell at this moment, sitting in the India Office in Whitehall, as I read the papers put before me and talked to the men who have done everything for India except satisfy the vital aspiration of its people, there would, I hope, never leave my mind those noble words of Edmund Burke: "The question with me is not whether you have a right to render your people miserable, but whether it is not your interest to make them happy."

That ought to be the question today for every citizen of the United Nations. For it is only by recognizing to the full its implications and by having the courage to take all the risks they involve that we can be faithful to the purposes our victory has in view.

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Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"Hate Is Not Enough."

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A careful reading of the letter which appeared under the above caption in one of your recent issues reveals a definite unwillingness to recognize the familiar human phenomenon known as the criminal mind. Upon the vague, assumed premise that the criminal mind is a spasmodic phase, your correspondent makes it plain that he objects to the classification as criminal of those who are criminal in their activity.

This point of view constitutes an enormous disservice to the permanent betterment of world conditions. It tends to weaken the resoluteness and right purpose of those who have learned through experience that there are many wicked minds, endeavoring to find means whereby to accomplish more evil, and that this crime must be held in check.

To believe that the unregenerate, criminal human mind which reacts only to the stimulus of force or suffering, can, through an unwillingness to see it in its true colors, be brought into line with law and order, is as naïve as to believe that the proverbial wolves in sheep's clothing—while yet undisciplined and uncontrolled—can be trusted to give out with unselfishness and kindness. Let's remedy, rather than re-name, this hoary evil. It will take plenty of attention.

New York — A. D. D.

Will He?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There are a lot of good things to say about President Roosevelt besides the fact that he was a shrewd politician. His vigorous and righteous stand on the war is certainly commendable. However, he has served his day. He is not big enough to see the necessity of giving really big men a free hand to help save our country.

Will he see the handwriting on the wall and withdraw, a champion, instead of riding on to defeat?

BILL MCNUTT

Emporia, Kan.

Military Films for the Public?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No doubt the ultimate defeat of the Axis Powers is in sight. But the military and the civilian population must co-operate to the utmost, in order to achieve the one goal. Any lessening of such co-operation may produce a stalemate, or prolong the war indefinitely.

Would it be of help for all of the civilian population to see such war pictures as those shown to the military personnel, as for instance the series on "Why We Fight," etc.? Perhaps it would more clearly bring home to the people the deadly nature of the enemy, and the possible consequences of our not totally defeating them.

Camp Lee, Va. — CPL. EDWARD G. CARTER

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